INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 103--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 1 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ASSAM GIVES THE LEAD

Swarajist Candidates Get Walk-Over in Council Elections

—:o:—

EX-MINISTER INVALIDATED!

Subhas Bose's Call to Answer Bureaucracy's Challenge

CALCUTTA, April 30.

News from Assam says that at the scrutiny, Mr. Nobin Bordoli, leader of the Swarajists party in the Assam Council, and several other Swarajists, have been returned uncontested. On the other hand, the nominations of Rev. Nicolls Ray, ex-Minister, and Mr. MacDonald, have been invalidated by the returning officer, owing to their denominations not being stated in the nomination papers. Mr. Ray proposes filing a petition against the rejection of his nomination. This has created some sensation.—Free Press.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL

MAIN ISSUES OF FIGHT WITH GOVT.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal in connection with the election asking the people to vote for Congress nominees:—

For the Government dissolution means a confession of defeat. For the Congress it is an evidence of victory, because in pursuance of the policy laid down by late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das it has been the avowed aim of the Congress to crush the system of Government known as dyarchy.

MAIN ISSUES OF FIGHT.

On the eve of the general elections the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee reiterates its determination to break dyarchy by consistent opposition inside as well as outside the Council. It solemnly declares the right of the Indian people to national self-determination and refuses to acknowledge the claims of a Foreign Government to force upon the people any constitution that may suit the convenience of bureaucracy. The Congress has therefore looked upon the appointment of the Simon Commission as a deliberate insult hurled at the Indian people.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee further expresses its firm determination to give by all peaceful and legitimate means a fitting reply to the policy of ruthless repression launched by the Government for the purposes of killing labour and the freedom movement in the country.

WHAT BENGAL P.C.C. STANDS FOR.

Lastly, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee stands as it has done in the past for the economic and social advancement of the people, including the protection of legitimate interests of tenants and labourers so that the economic and social organisations of life may accord with the principles of equality, freedom and justice.

These are the main issues on which the Congress will fight the Government and its supporters. The sudden dissolution of the Council is a challenge to the people of Bengal. Let the people take it up and answer it by voting solidly for the Congress. The cause of the Congress is the cause of freedom.—Free Press.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST ALL NON-MAHOMEDAN SEATS

SPLIT IN MUSLIM GROUPS

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Bengal Congress Committee have so far nominated 36 candidates for non-Mahomedan constituencies. They propose contesting all the 57 non-Mahomedan seats. The final list is likely to be announced to-day. The only innovation in yesterday's list was Mr. Pratul Ganguli ex-detenue recommended for Dacca city in the place of Mr. J. C. Gupta who is selected to contest the Calcutta South Central seat and Dr. Mohimohand Das, representative depressed classes recommended for Faridpur South constituency in the place of Mr. Suren Biswas sitting member.

BENGAL MUSLIM PARTY'S APPEAL.

The Bengal Muslim Party of which Sir Abdur Rahim is the leader has issued an appeal for unity among Moslem groups so that they could capture all 39 Moslim seats. The Party accord with the general trend of resolutions passed at the last All-India Muslim All Parties Conference in Delhi under the presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan.

A COUNTER MANIFESTO.

A counter manifesto signed by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardi on behalf of the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association refers to the great changes ahead as a result of the investigation of the Simon Commission and hollowness of the Nehru Report and warns Moslems that the verdict of the electorate is not likely to be lost on the Statutory Commission which is watching from afar the election results.—Free Press.

"NATION FIRST" PARTY.

MADRAS, April 29.

In pursuance of a recent manifesto a meeting was held at the premises of the Servants of India Society, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer presiding, when it was resolved that persons attending the meeting who belonged to several political parties, should constitute themselves into a party to be known as the "Nation First" party, admission to which was open to all persons and institutions who accepted the principles of 'Nation First' and attainment of Dominion Status for India. A Committee was formed consisting among others of Messrs. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister Venkatarama Sastriar, Yakub Hasan, Rengachariar, Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Ranganada Mudaliar, ex-Minister and Abdul Hakim. The inaugural meeting will be held on 3rd May.—A. P.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

Desecration in London Condemned

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Executive Committee of the All-Bengal Youth Association, condemns the arrest of the Indian gentlemen in London, including Mr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, its representative at the World Youth Peace Congress in Holland, and resents the desecration of the Indian National Flag.—Free Press.

POISON GAS IN WAR

The Prohibition Protocol Discussed

—:o:—

RATIFICATION SUBJECT TO RECIPROCITY

LONDON, April 30.

Geneva.—At the Disarmament Committee Lord Cushendun announced that Great Britain would ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of poison gas in wartime provided other Powers also ratified it. Lord Cushendun made a made a similar reservation on behalf of the Governments of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State.

Mr. Riddell (Canada) announced that the Canadian Government intended to submit to Parliament a proposal to ratify the Protocol subject to reciprocity.

The Committee discussed the tables annexed to the Draft Treaty dealing with the maximum of land, sea and air forces and decided to adjourn the consideration of the proposals in regard to the maximum naval armaments of the British Empire. The American Delegation will accept the limitation of naval effectives only if they are generally accepted and if satisfactory agreement is reached in regard to the limitation of warships. The matter will be discussed when the American delegation produces its scheme of naval disarmament.—Reuter.

Gibson's Proposals

WASHINGTON, April 30.

For the second time within ten days' Mr. Gibson has played into the hands of Franco-British diplomacy, complains Mr. Britten, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, in a statement attacking the suggestion regarding trained reserves. He expresses the opinion that neither of Mr. Gibson's proposals has the slightest chance of acceptance by the League Commission for many years, if ever.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF EFFECTIVES

—:o:—

GERMAN PROPOSAL REJECTED

LONDON, April 29.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee has entered on the examination of article eight of article eight of draft convention providing for limitation of effectives. German proposal to amend article so as to include limitation of trained reserves was rrejected only German Chinese and Soviet delegations voting for it.—Reuter.

HAJ ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT KARACHI

—:o:—

MEMBERS TRAVEL AS DECK PASSENGERS TO STUDY CONDITIONS

KARACHI, April 29.

Members of the Haj Enquiry Committee which arrived in Karachi from Bombay, some by steamer "Vasna" and others by pilgrim ships "Arbistan" and "Sultan" who travelled as deck passengers to appreciate the conditions of pilgrims spent a busy day The Committee made enquiries regarding the space reserved for pilgrims and found that the arrangement was unsatisfactory and the space could only accommodate six hundred passengers comfortably. This afternoon they visited the disinfection shed and watched the embarkation of Hajis. To-morrow they will visit the pilgrim camp. The Committee will remain at Karachi till the departure of the last pilgrim ship and their Committee will adjourn for a month after May 5.—A. P.

MR. JOSHI SENT BACK TO MEERUT

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

P. C. Joshi an under-trial prisoner in the Meerut Conspiracy case has been sent back to Meerut after sitting for the LL.B., examination.—A. P.

NO QUARTER FOR SOVIET

Cotton Experts Expelled

—:o:—

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA

LONDON, April 30.

The Cairo correspondent of "Times" says that the Egyptian authorities have unmasked a serious attempt of the Soviet to establish a centre of Bolshevist propaganda in Egypt under the cloak of an Agency called the "Textile Imports Limited" which the Soviet was allowed to establish two years ago in Alexandria for the purchase of cotton. Subsequently, after the arrival of M. Alexis Vasilieff as the Manager of Agency, its purchases of cotton declined. When the Agency engaged a certain Hugo Rudolf instead of the local cotton expert, the authorities made enquiry and soon obtained sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Rudolf and other Communists with whom he came in contact. It appears that Rudolf is really Rodolfi Pinnis, brother of Edward Pinnis, Head of "Sovtorgflot" at Constantinople. Letters from the latter were found on him proving that the main object of Soviet Cotton Agency was to promote the cause of Bolshevism. Pinnis has been deported and Vasilieff has left Egypt at the request of the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

BURDEN OF INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

—:o:—

INCALCULABLE MISCHIEF TO GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES

CALCUTTA, April 30.

"The burden of income-tax and super-tax has been doing incalculable mischief to the development of industries in India," said Raja Rishecase Law, presiding over the annual meeting to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. "The Inchcape Committee," he said, "curtails, and the Lee Commission enhances the ever-increasing expenditure of the Government" and wanted immediate relief from the iniquitous Meston Award.

Referring to the proposed Banking Enquiry, he said that the country needs wide expansion of Banking Organisations and it was of the utmost importance that banking facilities should be extended.

As regards the Whitley Commission the Raja suggested that peple having fuller knowledge of Indian labour, should find place on the Commission.

Speaking on the depression on the coal trade, he regretted the scarcity of wagons, and hoped that the careful manipulation of the existing supply of wagons, will meet the demands of foreign markets.

Referring to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission about jute, which was practically the monopoly of Bengal, the Raja Saheb pleaded for the formation of a committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the trade from the field to the factory, and remarked: "The jute duty which is purely a Bengal revenue arbitrarily appropriated by the Imperial Government, should be made over to Bengal."—Free Press.

NO MERCY FOR CRUELTY

—:o:—

White farmer to be flogged

APPELLATE COURT REJECTS NAFTE'S APPEAL

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 29.

The Appellate Court has rejected Nafte's appeal.—Reuter.

(An earlier message lated April 17 stated:—

Mr Justice Solomon has refused the application for review of the sentence of lashes on Jack Nafte who had been found guilty of ill-treatment of natives. It is understood that a further appeal will now be made to the Appellate division at Bloemfontein.

Jack Nafte, a White farmer, was found guilty of man slaughter of a native employee by the Bethel Circuit Court and was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour and 10 lashes.

The Acting Minister of Justice announced on April 15 that the Cabinet after full consideration has decided that it was unable to recommend to the Governor-General to exercise mercy in the farmer's case. The lashes would accordingly be administered.)

HEALTH OFFICIALS ALARMED

—:o:—

EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX

LONDON, April 30.

Middleborough (Massochusetts).—The local health officials are alarmed at the epidemic of small-pox. Hitherto 100 cases have been reported but there is no suggestion of the epidemic being due to any European contacts.—Reuter.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON

LONDON, April 30.

There are now 291 cases of small-pox in London.—Reuter.

WILL BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES?

—:o:—

COOLIDGE AND CONTROL OF THE SEA

NEW YORK, April 29.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge, the former President, writing in the "Ladies' Home Journal", states that the time is gone by when one nation is likely to be able to attain control of the sea. To set up such claims in future, would only be possible in fiction. To pursue such claims deliberately, could only arise from delusion. Mr. Coolidge concludes by observing that men will not long recognise the sword as the major source of authority.—Free Press Beam Service.

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

—:o:—

TO FACE IMPEACHMENT

NEW YORK, April 29.

The Governor of Louisiana, against whom sensational allegations have been made by Mr. Morgan, member of the House of Representatives of the State, will face impeachment by the Senate of Louisiana on May 14. Counsel for the Governor, Mr. Long, seems to be endeavouring to prove that the particular session of the House of Representatives that authorised the impeachment, was illegal.—Free Press Beam Service.

FOREIGN CLOTH IMPORTERS BEWARE!

Severe Warning Issued by "Republicans"

—:o:—

ANOTHER "RED" LETTER IN LAHORE

DELHI, April 30.

A "red" letter has been received by the Secretary, Hindustani Mercantile Association, a body composed of importers of foreign cloth. It is written in Urudu and signed "by command of the Trade Secretary, Hindustan Republic", and originates from Delhi, Camp No. Three. The letter says that the real perpetuators of foreign domination and the slavery of the country are the importers of foreign cloth and they are requested to side with the Republican cause and to give up importing foreign cloth. If the request so made is discarded, they are warned that the severest punishment will be meted out to them and that they and their families will regret their action. It is further stated that a body of men includings soldiers, numbers 17,206 and 261, have been posted to keep a watch over the Delhi Cloth Market and to await further instructions.—A. P.

"RED" LETTER IN LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 30.

Yet another "red" letter has been found, affixed to a wall in the city to-day. This time it is from the two soldiers who were appointed to "remove" a police official from their way. The letter is addressed to the Commander-in-Chief Republican Socialist Association Army in India in which the soldiers say that they are very much ashamed that Mr. Scott has escaped.

"We could," continued the letter, "get only one chance since your orders of 14th April. Mr. Scott from the very day was under special and heavy police guard and it was almost impracticable for us to do the needful yesterday. All of sudden he under the heaviest possible guard of the police, left Lahore for home. We are leaving Lahore for the said purpose and will even at the cost of our lives try our utmost to settle him early."

In a note under the letter Gajraj, Personal Assistant and Officer-in-Charge confirms the letter and suggests further orders direct to soldiers at Bombay. He says that the soldiers are not to blame as Mr. Scott did not come out of his bungalow since the orders were issued. "In my opinion," says the personal assistant, "the officer in charge of Bombay Station, should be ordered to wire to help the above men. Further I beg to add that the Senior Superintendent of Police should not be left on any account. If he escapes this time, the matter may please be handed over to the London branch for immediate action in code words."—A. P.

"A DELICATE MISSION"

Mr. Sastri Declines to Make a Statement

—:o:—

TO SAIL FOR EAST AFRICA TO-DAY

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Shrinivas Sastri arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Madras Mail 'en route' to East Africa where he is going as an accredited representative of the Indian Government to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on matters arising out of the report of the Hilton-Young Commission. Mr. Sastri was received at the station by a number of his friends in Bombay. He sails for East Africa to-morrow by s. s. "Ellora".

A DELICATE MISSION.

The special representative of the "Chronicle" saw Mr. Sastri at his residence in Bombay with a view to elicit from him more information as regards the mission with which he has been entrusted. Mr. Sastri refused to be interviewed and also declined to make any statement even of a general character. He said that in view of the delicate nature of the work he had been asked to do and a number of difficulties he had to surmount, it was not desirable that he should make any statement on the subject of his appointment. In his difficult mission, Mr Sastri expects willing co-operation of his countrymen. He could not tell how much time he would have to stay in East Africa in connection with his work. Very likely he will arrange his programme after he meets Sir Samuel Wilson.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. SASTRI

—:o:—

GOVT, ACTION APPRECIATED

BOMBAY, April 30.

A meeting of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association was held today. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was present. The meeting passed the following resolution:

"That the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record its high appreciation of the action of the Government of India in nominating the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to help Indians in East Africa to present their case to Sir Samuel Wilson on questions arising out of the Hilton Young Coumission Report, and its complete confidence in him that he will be able to render the most valuable help to the Indian community in East Africa."—Free Press.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 30.

The following telegram from the Viceroy to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is published:—

"Before you sail for East Africa I wish on behalf of the Government of India as also of myself to send you a message of godspeed in the task you have, at our request, undertaken. You returned to India after a period of distinguished and eminently successful but arduous duty in South Africa, as the first Agent of the Government of India, only in February last. Your ready response to the invitation of the Government to proceed to East Africa at very short notice when you might legitimately have pleaded for a well-earned and well-deserved rest reflects the highest credit on your sense of public duty which the Government of India gratefully recognise. Government are confident that this recognition of your patriotism will be fully shared by your countrymen. They earnestly hope that the same measure of success may attend your new mission as made your work in South Africa a source of abiding satisfaction to India and the Empire."—A. P.

WORLD WORKERS' DAY

Junker Press Raises Alarms

LONDON, April 30.

The "Daily Mail", "Morning Post", and other organs are busy raising alarms of possible disturbances on May day by communists who, it is reported, have ordered that the celebrations must be signalised by at least 200 deaths.

Berlin and Paris are reported to have taken necessary precautions and told the British authorities that they had prevented granting permission to notorious communists for leaving their territories with a view to enter Britain to create disturbances there.—Free Press Beam Service.

RIGA, April 30.

The Soviet All Union Conference has suspended all oppositionist activities in view of the necessity for preserving solidarity during the May Day Celebrations.—Free Press Beam Service.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, a mass meeting of all the workers in Bombay will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. to celebrate the May Day.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, April 30.

The local cotton market opened weak at Rs. 330|- for Broach J.-A. delivery and after initial covering prices gave way to Rs. 32708 on selling by local operators and commission houses. There was drastic selling and panicky conditions prevailed for some time. Extensive covering by shorts completely changed the situation and prices dared up to Rs. 332|-. The market again ruled quiet. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M.	319
Broach J/A.	329/8
Oomra May	279/12
Oomra July	288/8
Bengal May	217/8
Bengal July	230/8

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal May	222
Bengal July	232
Broach A.M.	317
Oomra May	280
Oomra July	288

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal	236	231	223	216
Sind	238	233	225	218
Punjab	234	229	221	214
Rajputana	236	231	223	216
Broach	331	326	319	314
P.|A.	331	326	319	314
Cutch	341	336	329	324
Surat	406	401	394	389
Rajpipla	401	396	389	384
Oomra No. 3	292	286	280	270
C.P. No. 1	312	306	300	290
C.P. No. 2	302	296	290	280
Khandesh			255	245
Muthia			235	225 215

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 30.

200	Ralli Bros.	Akola 267
200	Do.	Shegaon 267
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Gondal 230
100	Do.	Amreli 230
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Muhava 233
300	Ralli Bros.	Jamner 239
200	A. Damodar	Ellichpur 279
100	Do.	Rutlam 261
100	Langli & Co.	Karnur 273
100	Do.	Bijapur 278
300	Bussan & Co.	Broach 318
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Telhara 263
100	Textile Prodaks	Hansi 235
100	Volkart Bros.	Nandgaon 235
100	Ralli Bros.	Sawdha 237
100	Jitmal Kishanchand	Wun 288
200	B. Karshundas & Co.	Khamgaon 283
100	L. K. Vasanji & Co.	Wun 284
100	Do.	Nandarbar 247

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	235	
Bengal F.G.	225	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	215
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300/295	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	285
Yeotmal Fine	290	270
Arvi Fine	290	270
Amraoti Fine	285	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	250
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	250	230
Muthia Fine	240	225/30
Muthia F.G.	230	210
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	265	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	260/70
Burwah Sanavad	285	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	470	
Busoga	480	

An Important Announcement.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., incorporated in Bombay in 1919 and having a paid up Capital of over Rupees seventy one lacs has now commenced writing Life Assurance business in addition to Fire, Marine, Motor Accident and other classes of Insurance.

Enquiries should please be addressed to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

MONDAY, April 30.

The New York cotton futures market was very weak on considerable selling pressure from professional operators influenced by favourable weather reports and good crop accounts. Prices opened at a decline of 16 points on unfavourable Liverpool cablegrams and continued to decline on heavy selling and recorded a decline of 56 points since last Saturday's closing level. At this time in the absence of selling pressure, prices recovered 13 points under short covering and closed at a net decline of 43 to 35 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 45 points to 19.40 C.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled weak and closed at a decline of 43 points. Spot cotton prices declined 33 points to 18.35C.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point but extensive selling recorded a decline of 9 to 10 points. In the afternoon there was demand and prices declined further and closed at a decline of 17 to 15 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.15C per lb. and sales of 5,000 bales were recorded.

The improvement in weather has created a belief for a record crop as the acreage is likely to be the second largest in the history of American cotton crop. Although we fail to understand why such an undue attention is paid to the present crop prospects as they are in no way reliable guide to the final yield. Professional operators have so far been successful in impressing the world opinion that looking to the present prospects of the growing crop, ruling prices are too high. Confidence is impaired and whatever may be the ultimate yield, the recent decline is too rapid and there must be fairly large speculative short interest. As far as we gather, the cotton growers are not inclined to sell their prospective crop at present prices as they are not certain about the final yield. In this connection the following report issued by the Garside Cotton Service on the 8th April will be found interesting:—

PRESENT PROSPECTS are around 1926 acreage, which means between 48,000,000 and 49,000,000 acres. Slight decrease possible but not certain in Southeast third belt, moderate but uneven increase probable other two-thirds with largest increases Western Northern sections.

BELIEVE WEEVIL seriously menaces yield. Our interpretation Government report this week showed more weevils surviving than last year in Texas, South Carolina, somewhat less other reported territory, but ample for maximum damage unless weather controls. Fertilizer sales approaching normal. Western belt has good sub-soil moisture. Weather past week very favourable.

BELIEVE PRESENT PROBABILITIES do not justify expectation average yield per acre above average due weevil. Average yield on 1926 acrege would give crop 15,200,000 which with reduced carryover would give total supply about 19,550,000 which would be same as past season.

FAVOURABLE APRIL WEATHER all over belt with few showers past week. Farmers took advantage to rush ploughing. Planting becoming general Southern half of belt. While preparation still backward planting will not lag seriously behind usual and germination conditions excellent.

SALES GOODS THIS COUNTRY probably slightly below aggregate output, but movement relatively heavy in view large production. Mills fairly well sold ahead for several weeks. Expectations some quarters domestic consumption figure for March will approximate or exceed record of March two years ago of 693,000, unquestionably will be greatly disappointed. Such expectations overlook the fact that March two years ago had 25 working days but this year only 23 1/2.

ENGLISH YARN CLOTH TRADE slower with sales below output. Continental production continues relatively high and spinners moving output. Japanese spinners selling production and will probably increase activity.

DOMESTIC SPINNERS buy very lightly call freely. Foreign importers purchase very lightly, spinners lightly. Basis about unchanged but some evidences easing.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 18.65 (Opening) lowest 18.25 (1-56 p.m.).

Heavy long liquidation. Selling by professionals. Market steady on covering.

From Liverpool:—

Considerable selling on continued favourable weather. Less offtake.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Tone of market very poor. Looks lower. Present prospect large crop makes 10d. look dear. Can see no incentive go long as continuous heavy rain only thing likely cause sharp advance, this looks unlikely May. World sentiment bearish.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York say speculative selling, trade moderate buyer, weather report good.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool head office:

"Long liquidation and short selling continues on very favourable crop reports, high money rates and pessimistic Continental trade reports."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Wall Street still selling on good weather."

Messrs. Springman & Co.:—"Featureless at unchanged prices. Weather reports favourable. Unless crop reports become unfavourable think prices may decline still further."

Reuter:—"Market was very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by favourable weather and favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool and New York friends dated 29th April 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Featureless at unchanged prices, weather reports favourable, unless crop reports become unfavourable, think prices may decline further."

Messrs. Reiss Bros., Liverpool:—

"Acreage increase, good crop accounts creating very bearish sentiment. Looks lower."

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—

"Speculators are selling confidently discounting large crops. Rather buy"

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool:—

"Wall Street still selling on good weather."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from two of their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Acreage increase good crop accounts creating very bearish sentiment. Looks lower."

(2) "The market still has a declining tendency owing to general want of confidence. Planting is progressing rapidly. About same quantity of fertilizer are being used as last year. Crop accounts could hardly be better."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 29.

May	19.15	—.41
July	19.38	—.45
October	18.53	—.40
December	18.65	—.36
January	18.66	—.35
Middling Spot	19.40	—.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 29.

May	18.40	—.43
July	18.35	—.43
Middling Spot	18.35	—.33

NEW YORK.

New York, May 29.

New York 10-25 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	19.27
July	18.52
October	18.63
New York 11-45 a.m.	
May	19.27
July	18.52
October	18.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 29.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

Scinde Fully Good	6.35	—.05
Scinde Fine	6.50	—.05
Scinde Superfine	6.85	—.05
Bengal Good	6.10	—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35	—.05
Bengal Fine	6.60	—.05
Oomra Good	6.95	—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.25	—.05
Oomra Fine	7.55	—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.30	—.25
Broach Fine	8.55	—.25
Broach Superfine	8.80	—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

May	16.74	—.36
July	16.97	—.36
October	17.03	—.36
November	17.10	—.39
January	17.32	—.47
March	17.42	—.47
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.75	—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

	Opening	Closing
April		9.82 —.16
May	10.01	9.83 —.17
June		9.76 —.17
July	10.00	9.82 —.17
August		9.82 —.17
September		9.83 —.17
October	10.02	9.85 —.16
November		9.84 —.16
December		9.85 —.16
January	10.01	9.85 —.16
February		9.86 —.16
March	10.05	9.90 —.15
April		9.91 —.15
Middling Spot		10.15 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 29.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 27.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week ending Bales
Total in Sight	14,728,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	491,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	276,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,860,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	667,000
Total Sales	26,860
East Indian Cotton Sales	450
Total Cotton Afloat	184,000
American Cotton Afloat	85,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	306,000
Great Britain Takings of American Cotton	41,000
U S A and Canada Takings of American Cotton	128,000
Continent Takings of American Cotton	121,000
Japan, China, etc., Takings of American Cotton	16,000

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Messrs. Newalll & Clayton have received the following cable from Head Office, Liverpool:

"Sugar September 2.02 Cents, Sugar December 2.09 Cents. Wheat July 1.16 5/8 dollars. Wheat, September 1.20 5/8 dollars."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 29.

May close at 8s. 2-1/4d.—1d.
July close at 8s. 8-7/8d. 1-1/4d
Oct. close at 8s. 11-1/2d.—2/4d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel doll. 1.12 up 1/8
July per bushel doll. 1.16-5/8 up 1/8.
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.20-1/2 up 1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London April 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	5-3/16 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	5-9/32 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

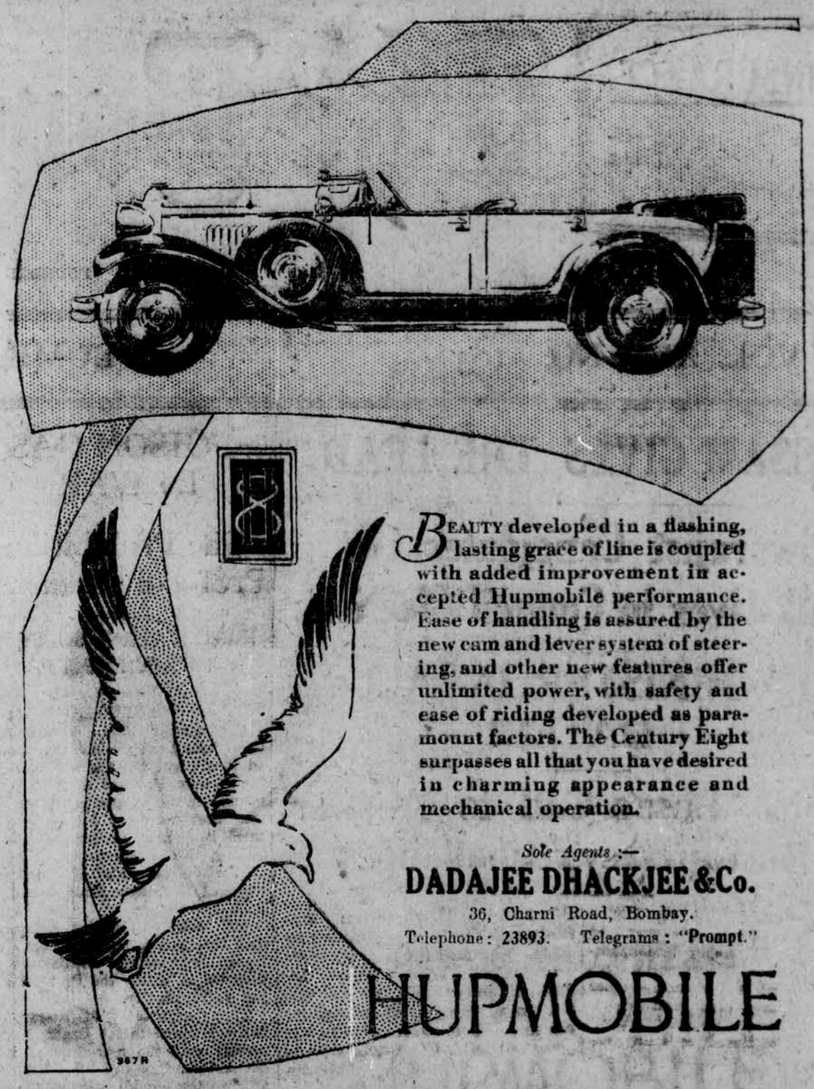
London April 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.47-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	33.60
T.T. Milan on London	92.56
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.15
T.T. London on Prague	163.90

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York April 29.

Demand Bills	484.81



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TESTIMONIALS.

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(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL ARODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswamiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

Send your selected questions and you will get their correct replies. Always send your exact TIME and DATE of BIRTH or writing time of your letter or your name and present age.

Questions relating to Government and theft will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

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Hanuman Austrological Bureau,
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(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Viswanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

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(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

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(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
4 May	Viceroy of India	All vessels	19,000
11 „	Mantua		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 „	Narkundax	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia		11,000
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Razmak	now	10,602
22 „	Mooltanx		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	sail	16,563
13 „	Mantua		10,946
20 „	Maloja		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia		11,120
17 „	Naldera x	from	16,088
24 „	Razmak		10,602
31 „	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16,619
14 „	Narkundax		16,572
21 „	Rajputana		16,518
28 „	Morea	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,000
12 „	Mantua	transhipment	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
9 „	Maloja x		20,837
16 „	Ranchi		16,650
23 „	Macedonia	at	11,120
30 „	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India	Aden	19,000
21 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
28 „	Morea		19,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th „	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th „	Mirzapore	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Aliporé	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st „	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th „	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aYamagata Maru	3807	29 Apl.	30April.
Awa Maru	6028	30 „	13 May
Hakone Maru	10500	....	@15 „
aBengal Maru	6396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru	10700	....	29 „
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru	11000	....	@12 „
Tamba Maru	6845	30 May	13 „
Hakozaki Maru	10500	....	@26 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru	8000	30 „	17 „
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	32000	29 May	6 June.
T Maru	22000	12 June	19 „

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1929		
1st May	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st „	Ellora	Mombasa
3rd „	Varsova	Busreh via Karachi.
4th „	Chakla	Karachi via Porebundor, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
6th „	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
8th „	Karagola	East & South Africa.

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A 32131

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P B R1577

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in this presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

M 32582

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE RATLAM-BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED on or before the 6th day of May, 1929, for the purchase of the Mill property known as "THE RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED", situate at RATLAM, Central India, containing leasehold land from the Ratlam Darbar admeasuring 50 bighas on payment of ground rent of Rs. 5|- per annum together with Buildings (1) Weaving, Winding and Sizing Sheds; (2) Engine, Boiler House and Mechanic Shop; (3) Temporary Chawls for coolies and also Machinery therein viz.: (1) 273 Looms including 16 dobbies in working condition; (2) 2 Belville Boilers; (3) One Engine; (4) 3 Bowl Calender Machines with sides and bowls; (5) one colour winding and two bobbin winding machines; (6) one cloth folding and one small cloth piece baling and damping machine and one piece of Chimney; (7) One small drilling machine and one lot of machine tools and taps and dice, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Dated this 23rd day of April, 1929

32153

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 17071 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 48141 to 48145, 469416 to 469420 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the names of Messrs. Shamji Polla Mistry, Devji Polla Mistry and Hirji Polla Mistry, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issuen irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 19th December, 1927.

Name—DEVJI POLLA MISTRY, Esqr.

Residence—Kesar Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

32158

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWAMARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th April, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION OF A REVISED ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY

WITH reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department No. Elec. Rolls L. C., dated the 20th March, 1929, it is hereby notified that a revised electoral roll of the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council for the city of Bombay has been prepared by the Returning Officer and has been published at the headquarters of the University, University Road, Fort, Bombay. The roll so published will remain open for public inspection at the University from the 1st to the 16th of May, 1929, both days inclusive.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II, appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector in the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing."

3. The University Registrar will consider and decide applications from persons of either sex residing in the city of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency for the enrolment of their names on the revised University roll for the city provided they are received at the University within fifteen days of the date of preliminary publication, i.e., "on or before the 16th May, 1929." Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons residing in the city of Bombay and qualified to vote in the University constituency who do not apply to the Registrar for the enrolment of their names on or before the 16th May will have subsequently to apply to the Revising Authority, viz., the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, for the inclusion of their names in the University roll for the city.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the preliminary revision of the University electoral roll for the city of Bombay only. Persons qualified to vote in the University constituency who reside outside the limits of the city of Bombay should apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they reside.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.

Bombay, 29th April, 1929.

32159

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1929.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. Elec. Rolls-L.C., dated the 20th March, 1929, a preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls of the following constituencies will be made at the Head Municipal Offices and at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, on the 1st May, 1929, and the Rolls will be open for inspection from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS and from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on other days except Sundays and holidays:—

(1) Bombay City (North) Non-Mahomedan Urban.
(2) Bombay City (South) Non-Mahomedan Urban.
(3) Bombay City Mahomedan Urban.
(4) Bombay City European.

Applications for enrolment should be sent so as to reach the undersigned within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Applications should be in writing and should specify the name in full, age, qualification, residential address of the applicant and the constituency under which the enrolment is sought and be supported by documentary proof of the qualification, e.g., rent receipt or certificate of payment of or assessment to income-tax as the case may be.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Head Municipal Offices,
1st May, 1929.

32156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the Monsoon Term on the 4th June, 1929.

Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination WHOLLY in the Medical Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination of other recognised Universities, are eligible for admission.

The applications for admission should reach the under-signed on or before the 14th May, 1929, on the prescribed forms of application that will be available from the Dean's Office.

All applications must accompany the University Examination Certificate (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally in the College Office or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Dean.

32157

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDER FOR "LIQUID CHLORINE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May, 1929, for the supply of 52,000 lbs. of Liquid Chlorine.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle, on payment of Rs. 2|- each.

(Sd.) T. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Engineer to the Board.

29th April, 1929,
Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.

32151

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 447 of 1929.

GANESHJI GOPALLAL, a firm, carrying on business at Khanch Road ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHAH VASANJI PADAMSEY AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

MALSI KAYA,
PADAMSEY GHELABHAI, and
JIVRAJ WARSANG alias WARJANG.
Partners in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to recover from the Defendant firm, the sum of Rs. 3,727 due at foot of a statement of account, dated 12th May, 1928, with Interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 12th May, 1928, till Judgment, and Interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, and Rs. 200 for costs.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within 10 days from the service hereof for leave to defend the suit and to defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted. In default of obtaining such leave and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a Decree for a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,727 and Interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained by application to be made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon paying into Court the sum hereinmentioned or upon affidavits to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3 of the said Code.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1929.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

32160

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIMNAJI PRATAPCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure formerly consisting of three pieces but now joined into one together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street, in the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 377.58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 3656, Cadastral Survey No. 3002 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's last Rent Roll Nos. 8838, 8839 and 8841 and Laughton's Survey Nos. 5233, 5234, 3|5235 and 2|5235, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jethabhai Muljee, on or towards the West by the property of Damodar Balaji, on or towards the North by the property of Doongardas Devidas and on or towards the South by the 1st Carpenter Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6586 at 88 and Old Street Nos. 64-66-68-70 and New Street Nos. 22-24, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1929.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32159

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Bai ZAINABAI vs. Bai SAROOBAI), has contracted to sell to our clients HAROON TARMAHOMED and Others, Trustees of the Haji Esmail Haji Habib Charity Trust, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to and such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,977 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 524, New No. A|14033, Old Survey No. 269 and New Survey No. 1|3536 and Cadastral Survey No. 1739, Byculla Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3877 (13AA), 3877 (AB|13) (AC|13), 3897 (1), etc., and Street Nos. 64LLA, 64LLAA, 64LLC, 64, etc., and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Samuel Isaji and Syed Hoosein bil Esmail, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sunderdas Mulji Jeitha and partly by the property of Rustomji Wadia, and on or towards the South by the property of Joomabhai Sheriff Kheraj.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1929.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32161

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioner for taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay, has pursuant to the Order, dated the 11th day of March, 1929, made in Suit No. 1641 of 1927 contracted to sell to our client the following property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 54, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, containing by admeasurement 666 2|3 (six hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9 and bearing Collector's Old No. 75, New No. 679, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 1 and 2|8420, together with the portions thereon standing of the tenements or buildings assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C Nos. 2283-2285 and Street Nos. 67, 67A, 69, 69A and Cadastral Survey No. 313 of Bhuleshwar Division, all which premises are situate on the East side of Queens Road, formerly Sonapur Beach Road in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of D. L. Vaidya and another, on or towards the West by the property secondly described hereto and beyond that by the Queens Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Mahomed Yusaf, and on or towards the South by the property of Jeewanji Edulji Bhomisa.

SECONDLY:— All that triangular piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (redeemed) admeasuring 5.22 square yards or thereabouts, situate near the Queens Road within the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of the Government land, containing by admeasurement 83 5|9 (eighty-three and five-ninths) square yards or thereabouts, of which the remaining part has been transferred by Government to the Bombay Municipality and registered in the Books of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 14, Collector's New No. 15950 and New No. 17306 and New Survey No. 2|8420 (part) and bears Cadastral Survey No. 313 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C No. 2283-2285, Street Nos. 67, 67A, 69, 69A, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property firstly described hereto, on or towards the West by the Queens Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, and on or towards the South by the property of Jeewanji Edulji Bhomisa.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1929.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDARWADA, DADAR NEXT TO AGAR BAZAR AND KNOWN AS "MANTRIWADI".

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 316 of 1928 (Manohar Vinayak Mantri and Anr., vs. Vinayak Narayan Mantri and Anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order, dated 4th March, 1929, and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenue together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandarwada Dadar, next to Agar Bazar, admeasuring about 5532 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 342, New No. 4071, Old Survey No. 335, New Survey No. 1/1605, Cadastral Survey No. 107, Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward Nos. 482(1), 482(2) Street Nos. 842 (842A) 843 and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Mr. Esperance, on the West by the property now or late of the Church of Salvasu Dosa, on the South by the property now or late of Mr. Marcan De-Souza and partly by the property now or late of Pandu Vithal Kine and on the North by the property now or late of the Church of Salvassoo Dossa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga, and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF NEW BOMBAY HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza & Mirza, Attorneys for the assignee of the above saloon, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at Asok Building, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao:—

The goods and stock-in-trade of New Bombay Hair Cutting Saloon, such as marble top tables, chairs, mirrors, show-cases, benches, basins, electric fittings, etc.

The above will be on view 7 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF MIRCHI STREET AND SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai and another), and Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), and pursuant to the direction given in the consolidated Consent Decree dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 5 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground rent tenure land admeasuring about 228.58 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Mirchi Street and Samuel Street, bearing Collector's Old No. 756/1, 756/2, New Nos. 6482-6483, Old Survey Nos. 1/500, 2/500, New Survey No. 2565, Cadastral Survey No. 342 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'B' Ward Nos. 1584, 1585 (1), 2083 (1), Street Nos. 51-55, etc., and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Khatao Waghji and now of Haji Allimahomed Valli, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by Mirchi Street, and on the South by the property formerly of Khatao Waghji and now of Gurudutsing Gulabsing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY THE 5TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT THE "ANCHORAGE" GROUND FLOOR, APOLLO BUNDER, (WHERE THE KIT HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR SALE).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable artistic and specially made to order house-hold furniture by Chatterji Lazarus and others, oval dining table and chairs, side-boards, dinner wagons, sweet toned cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, safe by chopps almirahs, silver show and book cases, cabinets, bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing and washing-hand tables, teapoys, rich glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, "Bianchi" five seater motor-car etc., etc.

The property of Captain James MacLean, Marine Superintendent, P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sparkling, Stimulating and Intoxicating Comedy—
MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
WITH
NANCY CARROL, RICHARD ARLEN, PAUL LUKAS.
A Gripping Tale of the Real, Pulsing Life behind the Gilded Curtains of Make-Believe in the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
World famous play makes a Sensationally Dramatic Film!
"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
featuring
LILI DAMITA
The Story of an Innocent Woman Tortured in the Divorce Court.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDNA LESLIE
and
REGINALD SELLECK
In a Select Programme.
In Conjunction with Cinema
"THE BOOB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S LOVELY DRAMA
MALTI-MADHAV
Featuring
Miss Tara & Mr. Khalil
A beautiful Love Drama adopted from the Novel of Great Ancient Author
KAVI BHAVBHUTI
Also STAGE DANCES by
MISS BLANCHE
Well-known Turkish Dancer
Will perform on the Stage Hindi and Turkish
DANCES
With fine Music and Pleasant Song
TIME AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
NEXT WEEK:—Krishna Picture
WHOSE-FAULT?
Story by—Sjt. Kanaiyalal Munshi
COMING—Krishna's Jewel Feature
HATIM TAI

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
JAGDISH FILM COMPANY'S
Grand Social Production
"Kumud-Kumari"
featuring
Miss SHANTA-KUMARI and Mr. VAIDYA.
PLEASE NOTE:—
Miss Shanta-Kumari has worked in this picture in triple role and her excellent work in this picture will be much appreciated by patrons.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING! COMING!!
Imperial Film Coy.'s Super Production
"VANISHING HOPES"
and Royal Pictures Corporation Film
"FALL OF MAURYA"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BILLIE DOVE in THE YELLOW LILY
Romance as fragrant as a Lily; love as fiery as a passion flower!

8 Parts.
Also THE GRAND NATIONAL.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
LON CHANEY
IN
LONDON AFTER MIDNIGHT
The Greatest Detective Thriller.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
RICHARD DIX, LOIS WILSON, NOAH BEERY, JOE RYAN.
IN
"THE VANISHING AMERICAN"
It's a Paramount Picture.
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LATE MR. RAJPAL'S MESSAGE

—:o:—

COMMUNICATION AT A SEANCE

—(BY V. D. RISHI.)—

It is now almost admitted that the deceased persons can under certain conditions communicate with those who try to get into touch with them. Only the ignorant and the obstinate deny the possibility of such things. Barring this class of people, a large majority has now come to believe in the existence of the next world and the possibility of communication with those who are gone over.

Many people in Bombay are aware of the activities of the Indian Spiritualist Society which is trying to popularize this knowledge. At a seance held under its auspices Mr. Rajpal who was recently murdered in Lahore came to communicate and gave the following message of general interest.

THE MESSAGE.

He said:—

"The sin of those who murdered me is washed off by my blood. I am very happy here in this world and feel in no way sorry for my sudden death. I advise that the Hindus should not be intimidated by such acts. There should be unity in all meetings held in memory. I greatly appreciate the conduct and words of my wife at the time of my funeral."

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

DR. JAVALE ELECTED CHAIRMAN

The first meeting of the new Improvements Committee as it is constituted for the current year was held on Tuesday afternoon to elect a new Chairman and transact other business. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah was in the chair. There were three candidates, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. M. C. Javale and Dewanbahadur A. K. Pai, for the post of the Chairman. There being no fixed rules regarding the method of this election, the Committee discussed various methods and at last agreed that th eelection should be by method of elimination as was the practice of the Corporation in respect of the election of its President.

DR. JAVLE'S VICTORY OVER HORNIMAN.

In the first ballot Mr. Horniman got 6 votes, Dr. Javle 6 and Dewanbahadur Pai 5. The last named dropped and there was again a second ballot between Dr. Javle and Mr. Horniman. Dr. Javle was declared elected as he secured 10 votes while his rival secured only 7.

Dr. M. C. Javle took the chair and thanked the Committee for electing him Chairman for the current year.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar then moved a vote of thanks expressing the Committee's sense of appreciation of the services of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, the retiring Chairman. Mr. B. G. Horniman added his tribute to Mr. Rahimtoolah for the latter's impartiality and ability. The Chief Officer eulogised the services of the retiring Chairman by saying that Mr. Rahimtoolah was of greatest assistance to him.

The vote of thanks was unanimously carried amidst applause.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah thanked the Committee for the kind consideration they had shown him in passing a vote of thanks.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO. LTD.

—:o:—

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The 46th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding.

The Chairman submitted the annual report with the audited balanced sheet and abstract of profit and loss accounts made up to 31st December 1928. During the year of the report, the working of the Company showed a profit of Rs. 23,261 although the production of the mill was very seriously affected by the General Strike which lasted for over 5 months. The Company recommended the payment of a dividend of Rs. 2|12 per share. The meeting was dissolved after several other itetms of formal business were gone through.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday, 2nd instant at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bomba Presidency Hindu Sabha will be held today (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. at the office of the Sabha.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON GITA.

Swami Gunathithananda of the Ramakrishna Mutt will deliver the first of a series of lectures on Gita in Marathi in the compound of Mr. Patkar's New Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra, on Thursday, (2nd instant) at 9 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:

Small-pox: Attacks 14; deaths 8. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 81. The total mortality this day last year was 90.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Mara" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th April and is due to arrive here on the 25th May via usual ports.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th April arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 28th April and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

LATE MR. BALAK RAM

—:o:—

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION PASSES CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

—:o:—

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Punjab Association Bombay held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the 27th instant. Mr. G. B. Singh (Director of Telegraph: Western Circle Bombay) who presided, moved and Mr. Indar Narain, Judge Small Cause Court seconded, the following resolution of condolence at the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. Justice Balak Ram I.C.S., Judge Hough Court:—

"The Punjab Association Bombay places on record its deep sense of the heavy loss suffered by the Punjabi community in Bombay by the sad and untimely death of Lala Balak Ram I.C.S., and authorises the Chairman to convey to Mrs. Balak Ram and other members of the family the Association's sincerest sympathies in their bereavement."

The resolution was passed unanimously all standing.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION BANDRA.

Opening ceremony will be performed by Sjt. N. C. Kelkar on Saturday 4th instant at 8 a.m.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 30.
Previous Closing Rate	18.38
To-day's Opening Rate	18.41
	—18.38
Difference	+.03 Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	18.45
Difference	+.07

Broach Expectation 380 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	April 30
Previous Closing Rate	9.82
To-day's Opening Rate	9.74
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, April 30.
Silver Ready	25 3 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 3 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, April 30.
1st Settlement	57 4 0
2nd Settlement	57 8 0
3rd Settlement	57 11 0

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF TEA SHOP KEEPER

—:o:—

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

POLICE PUZZLED

Mystery surrounds the death of a Mogul tea shop-keeper who was found dead in his shop on Tuesday morning. The victim Mirza Abu Kasam (35) was the owner of a tea shop in St. Mary's Lane, opposite the Mazagon Police Court. On Monday night he closed the doors of the shop and went to bed. In the morning, his servant boy found him lying dead in a pool of blood in his bed. His throat was cut across from left to right. His "galla" or money box was safe and not a pie was touched. The doors too were intact and no traces were found by the police of any attempt to force them open but at the same time there was no knife too lying near his corpse, which is more puzzling. If it was a case of suicide, there should be the knife in his bed or if it was a murder by a thief he money and all valuables were safe. Besides the doors too were intact The coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.

GHATKOPAR RASHTRIYA KANYA SALA

—:o:—

MUNIFICENT GIFT OF PLOT WORTH RS. 25,000

Rawji Nana, a patient of the K. E. M. Hospital, leaned to spit from the first floor of the Hospital on Monday morning when he lost his batlance and fell down. He sustained injuries and died on Tuesday The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Sixth annual gathering and prize distribution of the Ghatkoper Rashtriya Kanyashala was held on the 28th. of April 1929 under the Presidency of Shet Waghjibhai Laxmidas in Jagjivandas Dayal's Wadi when a special Pandal and Platform were erected and nicely decorated. The Pandal was fully packed by about 2000 persons.

The girls exhibited an artistic programe of Garbas, Ras, Skipping, Dialogues etc. which was very highly appreciated.

The Secretary Mr R. B. Sanghavi read the annual report of the school Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah the president of the Shala made an eloquent appeal for the building fund of the school and declared the donation of rupees 3000/- from Shet Vaghjibhai Laxmidas and further announced that a building plot worth Rs. 25000/- near the Station has been presented free for constructing a building for the suhool. Rs. 3000/- were donated by Shet Parmananddas Ratanjee and Rs. 3000/- by Shet Karamsee Pacharia and thanked the donors The President and the other speakers made appeals for building fund.

A ladies' meeting was held in the afternoon under the presidentship of Mrs. Monghiben Hiralal Amratlal Shah at the same place when the morning programme was reported. The Head Mistress Miss Pramila Mehta read the report and the President made an instructive speech and contributed to the school fund Rs. 501/- Other Donations amounted to Rs 221/-

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY

—:o:—

PATIENTS FATAL FALL FROM FIRST FLOOR

Rawji Nana, a patient of the K. E. M. Hospital, leaned to spit from the first floor of the hospital on Monday morning when he lost his balance and fell down. He sustained injuries and died on Tuesday The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

VARIETY CONCERT

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

The variety concert organised by the "Santa Cruz Stree Samaj" and the "Friends' Circle" last evening, was a successful performance. The crowded audience was a testimony to the good work achieved by the strenuous efforts of the organisers. They were fortunate in obtaining for the Anandi Lal Poddar School, at Santa Cruz in whose aid the show was arranged, the large sum of Rs. 3400. During the interval Mrs. Saroj Mehta explained in her speech the progress of the school. Mrs. Taraben M. Premchand, who presided on the occasion, congratulated the organisers on their success and expressed the hope that they should stimulate the efforts towards theatre reform. Some of the items, due to pressure of time, were, unfortunately, omitted form the programme. The impression left on one's mind was despite the omission one of distinct satisfaction. A more detailed account of the performance will be published in an earlier issue of this journal.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SEVENTH SESSION AT BANDRA

Elaborate Arrangements to receive Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 30.

The Nationalist and Congress workers of the Suburban Districts are busy making elaborate preparations to give a cordial reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the 7th Maharashtra Provincial Conference who is expected to arrive in Bandra on Friday 3rd instant by the Gujarat Mail. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be carried in a procession from the Bandra station to the place of destination.

The draft resolution committee meets frequently and is preparing resolutions to be placed before the subject Committee for discussion. Among the important resolutions that are to be placed for discussion will be the resolution on Nehru Report and the ultimatum given by the Indian National Congress at Calcutta The Congress will also consider the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity and its bearing with the Nehru Report. The most important discussion will centre round the promulgation of the Ordinance by the Viceroy on the Public Safety Bill which as pointed out by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, is a direct reply to the ultimatum of the Congress.

Among other resolutions which will be plased for discussion will be those condemning the present policy of repression launched by the Government against the political leaders.

The resolution congratulating the Assembly-President on his bold and courageous stand in giving his ruling on the Public Safety Bill, will also be taken up on the agenda.

The resolution expressing resentment against the arrest of Mr. Khadilkar, editor of "Nawakal" is also tabled on the agenda.

Amongst the questions of local grievances, the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government, especially in connection with the Palghar, Basséin, Deoghad and Baglan talukas, will invite the direct criticism of the President Sardar Vallabhbhai who is expected to give a distinct lead on the question and discuss it from all aspects from his personal experience of Bardoli.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

BANDRA, April 30.

At a meeting of the General Board of the Bandra Municipality held yesterday in the Municipal Town Hall with Mr. Leo Rodrigues in the chair, on eof the important resolutions adopted by the Board was regarding the Bhaha Municipal Hospital. The resolution as proposed by Mr. Gulam Hussein Mahomed the Chairman of the Dispensary Committee runs as under:—

"In view of the fact that as the hospital and dispensary are maintained entirely out of the Municipal funds with a small amount of interest earned from "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney endowment" this Board resolves that the medical Officer in charge should be their own (and not one appointed by the Government) and that the hospital should be run under the rules and regulations framed by the Municipality."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sawant. The object of the resolution was that the Government by their very small contribution to the pay of the Medical Officer interfered too much in the administeration of the hospital and dispensary. The resolution, therefore, aimed at removing this interference so that the hospital and dispensary may be entirely under the control of the Municipality. The resolution was carried.

MYSORE STATE CONGRESS

—:o:—

The second session of the Mysore State Congress will be held at Bangalore on 5th, 6th and 7th May. Among various other questions, consideration will be given to the problems of Indian States which have been engaging the attention of the British Government and British Indian Statesmen and which have acquired social and extra importance by reason of the momentous decisions arrived at by the Nehru Committee and the South Indian States' Peoples' Conference held at Trivandrum in January last.

GERMAN OFFICIALDOM PERTURBED

—:o:—

Vigorous Agitation for May Day Celebrations

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

Berlin.—The authorities are concerned at the approach of May Day owing to Communist agitators doing their utmost to incite masses to demonstrate in the streets. Posters banning all processions are being defaced. The Communists are canvassing from house to house urging defiance of police. Political passions are already running high, causing frequent clashes all over the country. Communists killed one Republican and seriously injured two at Frankfurt-on-Main.

Serious fighting occurred between the Fascists and Communists at Freiburg. Nationalists repeatedly interrupted the Polish Opera Company at Oppeln and threw stink-bombs and howled down actors whom they later molested in the streets. There were similar anti-Polish demonstrations at Breslau.—Reuter.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-12-6 and above aggregating Rs. 70,50,000 were received and accepted in full. Tenders for 9 months' bills at Rs. 96-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at 96-6-0 were alloted approximately 69 per cent. The total amount of 9 months' bills allotted was Rs. 79,50,000. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 months and 3 months' bills are Rs. 96-6-1 and Rs. 98-12-6 respectively. From 24th to 29th April Rs. 1,85,00,000 intermediate 9 months' bills were sold.

2. Intermediate 9 months' bills will be issued from 1st to 6th May 1929 at Rs. 96-9-0.

3. Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of 3 and 9 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th May, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accevted tenders on Friday the 10th May 1929. Other conditions as already announced.

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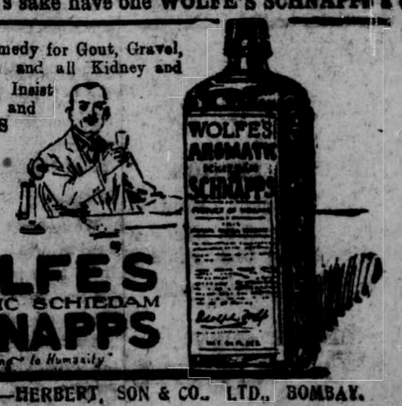

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1929.

A Mysterious Affair.

—:o:—

We ask for information. It is rumoured that a monopoly for operating air-services for carrying mails has been given by the Government of India to a tributary of the Imperial Airways Limited, the tender of this concern being accepted as the "lowest tender" and that a subsidy has been sanctioned for it. It is reported that this mysterious affair was concluded on the 8th ultimo and the favoured concern declared two days later that no shares were any longer available in it, thus effectively debarring Indian shareholders from participating in it. This decision of the Government of India in favouring a concern which is, if the facts are as reported to us, for all practical purposes a foreign concern, is in strange contrast with the assurance given by Sir Bhupendranath Mitra in his speech in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 in which he stated that no subsidy would be given to any concern for the carriage of mails in India by air unless that concern was registered in India with a majority of Indian directors. This was a definite and unambiguous declaration of policy. It was on this assurance, since reiterated by official spokesmen at the meetings of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly, that that body was prevailed upon to grant to the Department of Aviation the colossal sum of 37-1/2 lakhs in the budget and it is expected that the Assembly will be asked to increase the budget grant when air services are extended beyond Delhi to Calcutta and Rangoon.

We understand, however, that the concern which the Government of India have patronised fails to fulfil the healthy conditions laid down in the speech of Sir Bhupendranath Mitra in every material aspect. Will the Government of India assure the public that this firm, a foreign one, does not control the majority of shares? Is it a fact that an Indian employee of the concern holds only about 100 shares, while the Imperial Airways themselves control 500 shares? As regards the directors, is it a fact that they are four in number, that two of them are Europeans, one an Indian servant of the favoured concern and the remaining director an Indian solicitor? If this information about the constitution of the directorate and the nature of the "Indian control" of the concern is correct, the Government of India lay themselves open to the charge of having broken faith with the Assembly and the public. In the interests of advance in civil aviation in India, it is absolutely essential that a genuine Swadeshi concern should be given all facilities for carrying out pioneer work in this new line. One important facility which the State can render is the grant of a subsidy for the carriage of mails. There are two concerns in existence in India which fulfil the conditions laid down in Sir Bhupendranath's speech, but it is understood that when they quoted their tenders, their claims were totally ignored by the authorities, the subsidy being given to what is, to all intents and purposes, the foreign concern operating under an Indian name on the ground that its tender was the lowest. The Government of India have, however, not vouchsafed to the public the information what the exact figure of this "lowest tender" was. They offer lip sympathy for the promotion of "air-mindedness" amongst Indians, for making it possible for Indian youth to train themselves efficiently for this new opening, but their action belies their sympathy. They will be well advised to throw prompt and copious light on this mysterious affair, otherwise the public will draw conclusions which can only bring the authorities into discredit.

A Deepening Mystery.

—:o:—

The sudden withdrawal of the prosecution of the three Development Department ex-officers is certainly a great surprise. It will be remembered that the prosecution was a sequel to the sensational Harvey-Nariman case, in the course of which a great deal of evidence accumulated suggestive of organised corruption in the Development Department. The subject was then again discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government appointed a Committee to go into the evidence and make recommendations with regard to the prosecution of persons who might be reasonably presumed to be liable. The Committee recommended the prosecution of four officers. When later the Court issued summonses against three of them, the public naturally believed that Government had launched regular prosecutions. But it now appears from the statement of the Government Counsel that the Court followed a wrong procedure and was premature in issuing the summonses. Counsel also made the significant statement that the very withdrawal of the prosecutions denoted that the materials that were at the disposal of the prosecution were not such as in their opinion would lead to the conviction of the accused. The questions, however, still remain whether the responsibility for almost proved corruption in the Department can be fixed at all on any persons and, if so, what Government propose to do so to fix the responsibility. As things stand the dark mystery has become darker still and has set people wondering why half-revealed scandals are not brought into full day-light.

Momentary Glimpse.

—:o:—

The "Times of India" had a momentary glimpse of the truth about those "awful Bolshies" on Tuesday morning. It informed its readers in its first leading article that the Bolshevik Government "happens to prove itself the most stable in Europe." But the journal made immediate amends for this momentary lapse. How will it do to admit any such quality in the Bolsheviks? Is it not the settled policy of the apologists of British Imperialism to paint the men of Moscow as devils incarnate and to denounce all those whom that Imperialism suspects of being under Moscow influence? Our Bori Bunder contemporary reverts to type in its second leading article and gravely informs Mr. Tairsee that "conciliation and cooperation cannot be expected from those who take their political and industrial ideas from Moscow." The change in critical attitude is illuminating. Moscow men are no longer untouchable when it is a case of Britain doing business with the Soviet because British unemployment must be relieved. But as regards India, the circumstance of her political and economic subjection to Britain alters the case.

Their Inalienable Right.

—:o:—

A Free Press message from London states that Lord Sydenham has been "moved to comment," in the hospitable columns of the "Morning Post," on the recommendations of the Butler Committee. His Lordship expresses his satisfaction with their recommendations. Nothing else could have been expected from a die-hard of the type of Lord Sydenham but when he says that it is the "inalienable right" of Indian rulers to share in shaping the destinies of their country "as a whole," he needs to be reminded that Indians in British India have never doubted this right but that they also maintain that it is the inalienable right of the people as a whole, of the citizens of British India and the subjects of Indian Princes, to share in shaping the destinies of their country. In regard to one specific recommendation of the Butler Committee, however, Lord Sydenham's comment is in agreement with popular criticism of the recommendation. He too feels that special recruitment from the British universities to the Political Department will be unsatisfactory "since service in the Indian States requires an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions." It is good to notice that even Lord Sydenham is against this egregious suggestion to open out at the expense of the Indian Princes a lucrative avenue of employment to British university men.

Salutary Advice.

—:o:—

Sir Kurma Reddi, Mr. Sastri's successor in South Africa as the Agent of the Government of India in that country, is worthily following in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor in touring round the centres where the Indian population is congregated in large numbers and in offering it frank advice. Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that he made outspoken comments regarding the danger of the two most important Indian organisations in South Africa, the South African India Congress and the British India Association continuing to be at loggerheads. He rightly urged that what was imperatively necessary for the Indians particularly at the present juncture was to speak with a united voice in presenting their grievances. His suggestion that the executive of both these organisations should resign and that at a public meeting of representative Indians from all over South Africa a new body with a new name be started, deserves serious consideration from the Indian community. This is the best way to bury the hatchet and to start on a new course of common endeavour for the common end.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

WHY BRITAIN HOLDS INDIA

—:o:—

(BY DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA, Editor "Janmabhumi").

To prove a self-evident proposition is always harder than to prove a complex theorem or solve an intricate problem. That we should refrain from the use of all foreign-made cloth is an axiomatic truth and requires no elaborate demonstration. Yet, the untruths of life have gained such an ascendancy over mankind that they must perforce be disproved and conviction carried to the minds of the millions of die-hards in India. Is it not a palpable proposition to urge that every nation must be self-contained in the matter of food and raiment, if it lays any pretensions to civilization?

When these necessaries of life are met from the country's own internal resources, she can hob-nob with other countries and nations and establish a commerce of culture as well as commodities and affect to be a member of the International brotherhood. Even if India were a self-governing country, we should be insisting upon her being a self-contained nation in the matter of the supply of her food and raiment. But when instead, she is a subject country, the need for the supply of these internal and eternal necessaries is paramount.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

The case, however, for the boycott of foreign cloth, is even more urgent, for India has lost her independence only through the loss of her own industry. Turn to the pages of the Krishna District Manual, and look up the schedule and you will realize how the merchants of Machilipatnam entered into contracts with the representatives of the East India Company in 1669 for the supply of Lungis, Duptees, Suderanjees, Chittis, Percalas, and so on—all made of handspun yarn and woven on the handloom and printed and dyed with indigenous vegetable dyes. If some wise old man had predicted 260 years ago that one day the East India Company would effectually destroy our cloth industry and instead of exporting lakhs worth of Khaddar from each port in India, she would be importing from England crores worth of cloth, he would have been thought fit for the Bedlam. Yet, it is a fact that whereas even a hundred years ago, i.e., in 1829, India was importing cloth worth only 70 lakhs to-day she is importing cloth and yarn worth 72 crores of rupees. And how are we sending all this money? Not in gold, for we have none, nor in silver for England will not accept it, nor yet in paper, for, after all, it is only paper, but in goods. Every one knows how India's exports exceed her imports and we are paying for cloth and yarn by our food produce, raw products, grains, cereals pulses, cotton, oil seeds, hides and skins and so on. In 1669 when the East India Company took from us our fabrics, it gave back to our merchants scissors, knives and a few yards of broad cloth. To-day it takes our cotton and after it has maintained all the wholesale traders up and down, all the railways and steamers to and fro, all the mills in Lancashire—spinning and weaving, all the export and import duties, it is sent back to us as cloth. And our vakils, doctors, engineers, teachers, ryots and merchants, do not realize how in patronizing this cloth—be it from Lancashire or Germany or China or Japan—they are feeding the mouths of English, European or Asiatic weavers or mechanics or journeymen abroad and starving their own kinsmen here.

THE BADGE OF SLAVERY.

When we press for the boycott of foreign cloth, people, intelligent people, but cynics albeit, ask whether we are not losing more through Banking and Insurance and nearly as much through sugar and salt. True. All that is a good reason for patronizing—as the City of Bombay has nobly done—indigenous Banks and Insurance Companies and boycotting foreign sugar and Cheshire salt. That is not an argument for relaxing the boycott of foreign cloth. No doubt, the drain on this account is only 70 crores as against the 100 crores through Banking and Insurance and the 26 crores through sugar. But even sugar is the luxury of a few in India. Let them perish. And, certainly Banking and Insurance affect an infinitesimal proportions of India's population. Cloth, on the contrary, touches the backs and fronts of the 32 crores of people,—men, women and children alike. It sits on their bodies as the badge of their slavery. It is a constant reminder to them of the magnificent craft which still survives in the country, but which has been commercially killed by the foreigner. To take away this livery of your thraldom, this habiliment which corrupts your soul and corrodes your conscience,—that is the supreme need of the moment. And when the gospel is preached far and wide, there is not one man in India or for that matter one woman or one child, who will say she does not understand it or she is not concerned with it. All the 32 crores are slaves to-day, and all of them wear this livery. It is, therefore, the first step in a cleansing process the A.B.C. of self-purification that India should clothe herself even as she should feed herself. How would it look if we said to-day that from to-morrow we should be importing our paddy from Australia or our wheat from Canada? Yes, only the other day the first ship load of Canadian wheat was imported into Calcutta. And Colonel Amery is exhorting the better class English people to emigrate

(Continue on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

Evasive Replies.

Earl Winterton had a somewhat uncomfortable time in the Commons answering certain questions about the Meerut cases. Asked to supply the names of organisations in India the membership of which was illegal, he frankly admitted that he was not sure that Lord Peel's information on this point was completely up-to-date. He assured Mr. Saklatvala that Mr. Milner White, who was conducting the cases, was an "experienced member of the Indian Civil Service." Mr. White's experience as a loyal servant of the Executive is not questioned by any-one. Lord Winterton further told Mr. Saklatvala that Government of India had the right to choose the place of trial. None has denied the right. Government possibly have the right to choose the Andamans. But the question still remains whether they have chosen wisely or too wisely.

Spreading Demoralisation.

Free England cannot long escape the demoralising effect of her bureaucratic rule in her "dependency". The London police who assaulted the boycotters of the Simon Commission and insulted the Indian National Flag have evidently caught the infection from their comrades in India. The assaults in London were mainly on Indians, but an English observer had good reason to cry: "God save us from Jix and his policemen." Several respectable and peaceful demonstrators are reported to have been dragged along the pavement by the police, the latter having received special orders to prevent any kind of demonstration. It is some relief to know that the Indian lathi play was not copied in London. More serious is the tearing off of the Indian Flag. Indians in England should retort by displaying the Flag more frequently and more conspicuously.

The Immediate Concern.

Dr. Kitchlew is reported to have said at a public meeting at Meerut that if Government did not grant Dominion Status to India before the end of the year, non-violent Satyagraha would be declared which could not be checked even if Mahatma Gandhi cried "Halt". A similar warning was given by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at the Manbhum District Conference. The frequent repetition of such warnings is not without some use. But we would certainly prefer our leaders concentrating their attention more upon what we should do now for a programme to which we are already pledged than on what we may have to do in a certain contingency in the future. Dr. Kitchlew rightly appealed to the people to rally round the banner of Mahatma Gandhi and fight the battle of Swaraj. It is meant of course that the fighting is infinitely more important than crying "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai".

An Infamous Lie.

Mr. Naresh C. Sen-Gupta's letter to the "Servant of India", which we published yesterday, nails to the counter an outrageous falsehood, or rather distortion of truth, in one of the so-called true stories in Miss Mayo's latest book, "Slaves of the Gods". In one of these stories Miss Mayo represented an Indian woman as having been stripped by some Swadeshi volunteers of her only piece of cloth under threats of Mahatma Gandhi's displeasure because it was Manchester-made and having then hanged herself. Mr. Sen-Gupta points out that the story is a hideous distortion of a hideous truth. During the War, he says, about three years before Mahatmaji began his Swadeshi propaganda, a destitute woman in Dacca hanged herself because she could not buy the smallest piece of cloth to cover her shame. It was in fact such destitution, far more widespread than is commonly believed, that later prompted Gandhiji to start his Khaddar propaganda. But how outrageously has Miss Mayo distorted the truth!

A Thought for the Day.

"Distinction does not consist in the facile use of a contemptible set of conventions, but in being numbered among those who are true, and honest, and just and pure, and lovely and of good report."

THOMAS HARDY.

WOMAN SINGS "RED FLAG" IN PARLIAMENT

"Down with Simon: Down with Government"

GREEN LEAFLETS FROM GALLERY

—:o:—

Winterton Unwittingly Exposes Peel's Ignorance About India

LONDON, April 29.

In the Commons, Mr. Thurtle asked for the names of organisations in India membership of which was illegal "in view of the fact that membership of the Communist Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Society is sufficient to render resident of India liable to criminal proceedings".

Earl Winterton was not sure that Lord Peel's information was completely uptodate. He had asked the Government of India to furnish a list of organisations which had been declared unlawful but one of organisations mentioned in Meerut conspiracy indictment was the league against Imperialism.

The dull moment when the Commons was dealing with minor legislation was suddenly enlivened by an elderly man in gallery shouting "Down with Simon Commission" and showering green leaflets on floor of House. He was seized by a detective and left quietly, whereupon a woman rose and screamed "Down with Simon Commission, Down with Government that has starved miners". She tenaciously clung to the railings from which she was removed and taken out still shouting her denunciation and singing the "Redflag." Leaflets were signed "London District Committee of International Classwar Prisoners' Association".—Reuter.

SEDITION AND TRIAL BY JURY

—:o:—

WINTERTON'S REPLY TO "SAK"

LONDON, April 29.

In the Commons, Earl Winterton, replying to Captain Bourne said that he understood that the Bombay Port Health Department's advice regarding vaccination of travellers was being generally followed. He did not know whether the authorities were empowered to make vaccination compulsory but if they were and it became necessary, he had no doubt that compulsion would be enforced. He added that smallpox in Bombay City was declining since middle of March.

Lord Winterton told Mr. Saklatvala that Mr. Milner White, who was conducting the magisterial enquiry into the "Conspiracy" cas at Meerut was an experienced member of the Indian Civil Service. It was for the Government of India to choose the place of trial, but added Earl Winterton, a supplementary reason for holding the trial at Meerut would emerge in the course of the proceedings. He pointed out that under Section 121-A, Indian Penal Code trial by jeury was not a normal but rather exceptional case. Earl Winterton told Mr. Kelly that the Government of India were considering the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Alexandria, Mombasa and Durban. They had reported towards end of March, that the Indian mill industry had not yet submitted concrete proposals regarding other recommendations of Tariff Board's Trade Mission.—Reuter.

"SAK" AND BOMB INCIDENT

—:o:—

WINTERTON'S LOU PROTEST

LONDON, April 29.

In the Commons, when in reply to questions, Earl Winterton said that he had no further information to communicate regarding the Delhi bomb outrage, Mr. Saklatvala interposed with the suggestion to extend investigations to Government officials and officers who "know something about that funny bomb".

Earl Winterton: "I most strongly protest against the outrageous and most improper suggestion that the bomb was thrown with the connivance of Government".

Mr. Saklatvala remarked that "popular opinion, whether pleasant or unpleasant must be taken into consideration."

Earl Winterton did not reply.—Reuter.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA

—:o:—

British Independent Party's Resolution

The Conference of the Independent Labour Party of Britain was held at Carlisle in mail week. Tthe following extracts are published from the "New Leader":—

Mrs. Hilda McNulty (London Central) opened the Conference on Tuesday morning with a clear and persuasive speech in moving the Indian resolution, which protested against the repressive measures now in operation, and pledging the I.L.P. to work for the recognition of the right of self-determination for the Indian people.

Fenner Brockway, in seconding said that within one year, whichever Government was in power, it would have to devote a large part of its time to India. Unless, after the Simon Commission had reported. Dominion status was granted, revolt would inevitably follow.

W. H. James (Watford) raised a note of protest. All nations were not capable of self-government. In India self-determination might mean merely a mask and mockery of democracy. Joseph Southall (Birmingham) retorted that India with a civilisation much older than oover own had the right to independence, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

IMPERIALISM.

Then followed a reasoned resolution on Imperialism and War, moved by A. Fenner Brockway. This resolution, which was a reaffirmation of principles already adopted by the I.L.P., made one important new departure represented by a clause in which the adoption of a charter of Labour for subject peoples by the League of Nations is made the condition for the control of subject peoples in Colonial territories under the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Brockway stressed this point, and also the absolute right of a popularly elected Indian Parliament to self-determination. Marshall Diston (London Central) seconded.

Whatley (East Birmingham) and Joseph Southall were responsible for an amendment which sought to delete the clauses dealing with Egypt and India and to substitute a new clause calling upon a Labour Government to make a clean break with Imperialist policies by granting the claims of Egypt and India to absolute independence.

R. Bridgeman (Uxbridge) made a spirited attack on the resolution, which he claimed was drafted in an Imperialist spirit. It did not bring home to the workers that Imperialism was a disaster to conqueror and conquered alike and must be destroyed if the workers were to escape from slavery.

The discussion which followed, to which R. Edwards and Fenner Brockway contributed, was distinguished by a bright little speech from Miss Rimmel (Hackney, in which she remarked, amid cheers, that India was only asking for Dominion status because it was dealing with a Tory Government. The East Birmingham amendment was lost.

Joseph Southall then moved the deletion of the new clause relating to a Charter of Labour for mandated territories. J. Marcus (London Central), in an exceptionally good speech defended the clause. He was not prepared, for instance, to leave the nations of Kenya to be exploited by the White Settlers. To take that view of self-determination would be fundamental disloyalty to Socialism. East Birmingham was again defeated, and the resolution carried.

MR. MANORANJAN GUPTA

—:o:—

BAIL GRANTED ON PERSONAL BOND

BEZWADA, April 29.

The case against Mr. Manoranjan Gupta was taken up yesterday when the Inspector of Police moved the Court for adjournment on the grund that translations of certain papers written in Bengali seized from Mr. Manoranjan Gupta at the time of his arrest were not received from Madras.

Mr. C. L. Narasimhan, counsel for the defence opposed the adjournment and pleaded for discharge of the client as provisions under section 151 were not complied with. Further the counsel wanted cost of adjournment in view of the dilatory proceedings at the instance of police under section 344. Cr. P. C.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate ruled that costs prayed would be granted in case of any further adjournments and instructed the police to file charge sheet against Mr. Gupta on or before 30th May. Mr. Gupta was ordered to appear when called upon and was let off on personal bond.—Free Press.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADYA

—:o:—

LEAVES FOR GENEVA

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadya leaves for Geneva by the s.s. "Viceroy of India" on 4th May to attend the International Women's Educational Conference. She will represent the All-India Women's Conference and the Women's Indian Association. After her work is over in Geneva, she proceeds to Denmark thence to London and returns to India in September next.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA QURESH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

AJMER April 29.

A deputation of All-India Quresh (butchers) Conference arrived here yesterday and was taken round the city in procession with Arjunlal Shethi Ex-Secretary of the superseded Provincial Congress Committee seated with deputationists in a car and profusely garlanded.—Free Press.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO MR. ARJUNLAL SHETHI

—:o:—

AJMER April 29.

At a public meeting held last night appeals were made to Muslims to support Arjunlal Shethi in forthcoming Congress elections and work for social and economic uplift of Qureshis.—Free Press.

TRAGIC TRAIN CRASH

—:o:—

3 KILLED AND 40 INJURED

LONDON, April 29.

New York.—3 were killed and 40 injured owing to the elevated train crashing into the rear of a tube train in same track in Bronx district during the rush hour in the morning. The wooden coach of the elevated train caught fire and the firemen were obliged to raise the ladders to the elevated structure and extinguished the flames in half hour after which the passengers who were mostly hysterical were removed.—Reuter.

THE KENYA FRANCHISE

LONDON, April 29.

In the Commons replying to supplementary questions, Cdr. Amery declared that the Conservatives had not ruled out of practical politics any question of modifying the franchise in Kenya but the main basis of franchise could not be altered except by the consent of Whites, Indians and Natives. Anyway the recent Commission had not suggested any change in basis of franchise.—Reuter.

What the People Say

—:o:—

INDIAN SEAMEN

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle.

Sir,—You will be doing some valuable service to the Seamen community of Bombay if you kindly publish the following correspondence in a very early issue of your popular daily. In the "Times if India" of the 24th instant the following letter signed by one A. P. D'Sa had appeared, to which the subjoined reply was sent; but as the "Times55 did not extend the common courtesy of publishing my statement of facts as they are I have preferred to give publicity to it through the columns of your esteemed paper so that the idiosyncrasy of the insinuations contained in the letter published by the "Times" may be exposed to the public gaze, and the circumspection of the booklet, "Seamen in Bombay" published by the Bombay Social Service League as a result of the elaborate enquiry conducted by Mr. P. G. Kanekar of the League may brought home to the public.

Copy of the letter that appeared in the "Times of India" of 24-2-'29:—

INDIAN SEAMEN IN DEBT.

To The Editor of "The Times of India."

Sir,—The report of the Servants of India Society referred to by you in the article under the above heading in your issue of the 16th chiefly depicts the condition of the Goans who are in the services of Mercantile Companies other than the P. and O. This company has so far co-operated with the Bombay Seamen's Union, and has practically dispensed with the interference of brokers and other middlemen. At present the company is recruiting men who were discharged in June last year. This is certainly not the most ideal state of affairs, but since there are more seamen than accommodation for them the system carried out by the Bombay Seamen's Union in conjunction with the P. and O. Co., is the only possible remedy. Even this remedy is denied to seamen who seek service through the agency of a Broker.

There are hundred of seamen working in other companies who have remained unemployed for more than two years.

A. P. D'Sa.

Copy of the reply to the above sent by me on 25/4/1929:—

To The Editor, The "Times of India":—

Sir,—The letter that has been published under the caption "Indian Seamen in Debt "in your esteemed paper of the 24th instant is misleading as it is nothing but a distortion of facts. Firstly, it betrays an utter lack of information on the part of the writer who evidently does not seem to have read the pamphlet. It seems he does not even know the name of the report and is labouring under the misconception that the 'report' referred to by him is a report regarding 'Indian Seamen in Debt.' The extract that appeared in your paper of the 16th instant dealt with but one aspect of the problem relating to Indian seamen, namely, their heavy indebtedness. Had the writer of the letter under reference cared to read the booklet, he would not have written it in that misconceived strain.

Secondly, he states with too much self-complacency that the P. and O. Co., has practically dispensed with the interference of the brokers and that the Company has so far co-operated with the Bombay Seamen's Union. The same writer had made a similar statement in the "Indian National Herald" some time in the latter part of the year 1928, and the absurdity and hollowness of his assertion regarding the patronage his Union had been enjoying from the P. and O. Co., was the duly exposed. Quite contrary to his assertion the P. and O. Company's officials have time and again denied their interest in or recognition of any Union of Seamen. The writer's remark can only be substantiated if the P. and O. Company publishes a corroborative statement.

He says that the brokers have been practically dispensed with by the P. and O. Company. By this statement he has really sprung a surprise on the public who are conversant with seamen's affairs and the writer's loyalty that the brokers. Let it, however, be stated here that the brokers are still making advances to the P. and O. Company's seamen.

He next refers to the system carried on by his "Union in conjunction with the P. and O. Company as being the possible remedy." He would have done better to explain that "system" if it could be called a system at all.

In short the writer misses the whole point at issue and has confounded several issues in trying to flatter the P. and O. Company.

Let the readers remember that the grievances of the members of the Indian Seamen's Union are not the grievances of the Bombay Seamen's Union which is set up in rivalry with the former and contains only a small number of seamen belonging to one out of the three classes of seamen.

The Indian Seamen's Union has not the good fortune of enjoying the patronage of the P. and O. or any other Shipping Company or their Agents.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MUNAWAR,
General Secretary,
Indian Seamen's Union (Regd.)
Bombay.

A COMPLAINT FROM URAN

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I beg to draw attention of the powers-that-be to the wretched and disgraceful state of the road leading from the Mora ferry to the Uran Town, which rejoices in a Municipality. The road is full of hollows, depressions and numerous other inequalities and irregularities, hurtful to (1) the passengers (2) the vehicles used and (3) the animals that draw them. There are about 30 vehicles drawn by horses, 3 motor buses and one motor lorry. A number of other vehicles are drawn by bullocks. All these are for hire; besides there are private conveyances of various kinds, which likewise use the said road. All pay taxes

The railings on the wharf and the wharf itself are out of repair, and are a danger to life, limb and property.—Yours, etc.,

AN URANITE.

HOW MUMTAZ BEGUM ESCAPED FROM INDORE

—:o:—

Shankar Rao Relates Jail Experiences

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Story of Mumtaz Begum's escape from Takojirao of Indore was related to-day before Justice Buckland by Mr. Shankara Rao Gawade who claimed to be a household member of the ex-Maharaja of Indore drawing Rs. 400 as salary. The matter arose in connection with a suit brought by Ratanlalji, trader and foodsupplier to jail and palace of Indore for recovery of Rs. 10,500 from defendant Shankar Rao. A consent decree for the amount was given by the Indore High Court but the defendant having failed to pay the plaintiff brought this suit. In the course of his evidence the defendant, Mr. Rao, related his jail experience and said that when in 1924 the Maharaja went to Mussorrie, Mumtaz who was in Maharaja's keeping preceded him in a train and made good her escape. The Maharaja was told by witness's enemies something against him and a false case of sedition was brought against him and he was sentenced five years' imprisonment and all his properties worth sixty lakhs were confiscated. He was kept in a cell for 9 months and 11 days with fetters round his hand and feet and if he had not signed the consent decree he would have been put to the work of grinding. After he had signed the consent decree, shackles were taken off and he was given the duty of a night watchman. Shortly after in May 1928 he was released and he went to Poona where he was living. He had not gone back to Indore as it would be evil day for him to go back there.

Cross-examined the witness said that the reason for ill-treatment was that persons supposed to have large amount of money were put to great trouble by jail officers and in his case he suggested he was troubled because the jailor knew he had money. The hearing was adjourned.—Free Press.

KING GETS VACCINATED

—:o:—

FUAD TO GO TO EUROPE

LONDON, April 29.

Cairo.—Although Egypt is free from smallpox, King Fuad has ordered the crew of his yacht "Mahroussa" to be vaccinated and has himself got vaccinated as an example. His Majesty is shortly leaving for Europe on board the "Mahroussa".—Reuter.

Calcutta, April 29.—On the application of Mr. Satin Sen, Satyagraha leader of Barisal, Justices Pearson and Mullick issued the rule why the case under section 110 C.P.C. pending against him should not be transferred from the file of the Additional District Magistrate of Barisal to any other court.—Free Press.

DEFENCE OF MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

Application for Transfer to Bombay or Calcutta

AGRA, April 29.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, who is here in connection with the Agra United Mills case, interviewed by a press representative said that he had applied to the Governor-General-in-Council under section 527 Cr.P.C. for transfer of the Meerut conspiracy case to Bombay or Calcutta. Two principal grounds urged for transference being, firstly 22 of the 31 accused come from Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, majority of whom arrested in Presidency towns and the trial at Meerut would deprive them of much valued right of trial by a jury which in the ordinary course they would have been entitled. Secondly in either of the two towns they would have greater facilities for defence which is not possible in distant out of the way place, Meerut. Eight accused of the U. P. and Punjab supported the application in view of the special facilities available there.

Regarding the defence Mr. Saksena regretted that no satisfactory arrangements had been made yet, but he hoped that some arrangements would be made before the enquiry commences. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari are taking personal interest in the matter and have written to several lawyers. There was no foundation for the statement published in a Bengal paper that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and other prominent lawyers were approached by Pandit Motilal Nehru and that they refused.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena was sorry to observe that appeal for funds so far had met little response and hoped special efforts would be made to collect the required quota.

Referring to the Magistrate's statement to the press that expense was the main deciding factor in deciding not to bring the accused to court for remand proceedings he remarked no one would believe it, for in a case in which lakhs of rupees are going to be spent for prosecution, a few rupees more could not have mattered.—Free Press.

FLAG DAY IN BELGAUM

—:o:—

END OF MARATHI-KANARESE CONTROVERSY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 29.

The ceremony of saluting the National Flag was performed in great pomp in front of the Maruti Temple on the morning of Sunday, the 28th instant. Great enthusiasm prevailed particularly among the youth of the city.

A public meeting of the citizens held on Saturday evening and continued on Sunday evening, passed a resolution voicing the citizens' disapproval of the offending demonstrations with black flags, etc., proposed to be organized by certain outsiders, at the time of the ensuing Marathi Literary Conference. The meeting also clearly affirmed that Belgaum and Belgaum District are important constituents of the Karnatic province. The Hon. Mr. Belvi was in the chair and Messrs. Gangadharrao, P. R. Chikodi, Narayanrao Joshi and others took prominent part in the debate on the resolution and exerted their influence on the side of peace and amity. Thus comes to a close the much-advertised Kanarese-Marathi controversy so far as Belgaum is concerned. It was also resolved at the meeting that the following Karnatic Conferences should be held at Belgaum during the second week of May, 1929:—

(1) The Karnatic Literary Conference.

(2) The Karnatic Poets' Conference.

(3) The Karnatic Unification Conference.

(4) The Karnatic Merchants' Conference.

(5) The Karnatic Journalists' Conference.

(6) The Karnatic Historical Exhibition.

It was announced the Mysore and Bangalore people have promised to attend these Conferences in great numbers. Many Marathi people joined the Reception Committees of these Conferences on the spot and many more will join in very soon.

The Working Committee of the 14th Marathi Literary Conference to be held here from the 26th, 27th and 28th of May, 1929, under the presidentship of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe of Poona met to-day under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Belvi and drafted a full three days' programme. The budget and the other items also were discussed. Rai Bahadur Prof. A. B. Latthe, Diwan, Kolhapur, has consented to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Conference.

NEW PARTY IN MADRAS

—:o:—

CANDIDATES TO BE RUN FOR ELECTIONS

MADRAS, April 29.

Promoters and sympathisers of the new Nationalist Party met last evening in the premises of the Servants of India. It is understood about thirty members were present. Prominent among them were Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. Masilamani Pillai, Mr. A. Ranganadha Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar and Yakub Hassan.

It is understood keen discussion took place regarding the party programme and running candidates for the ensuing elections to Legislatures. The question of having a party organ was also considered. It is learnt the meeting adopted resolutions on lines of the manifesto recently issued by the party. The party has called a meeting on 3rd May at Gokhale Hall.—Free Press.

POONA MEN'S TRAINING COLLEGE

—:o:—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

POONA, April 29.

The opening ceremony of the Educational Exhibition in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Men's Training College, was performed by Rao Sahib B. S. Kamath, yesterday evening. Several distinguished persons attended the function.

Another feature was that nearly 700 Primary teachers from all parts of Maharashtra were present at this Educational Exhibition. The exhibits consisted of charts, pictures, and models bearing on History, Geography and Mathematics. Also some of the exhibits were very useful from the point of view of adult education and Nature Study. Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., Chitrasala, and other firms who publish books relating to primary education, took part in the exhibition.

Rao Bahadur Kamath who was a student of the school some 50 years ago, observed in his presidential address that vast progress was made by the College on modern lines. He made some useful suggestions to improve the condition of village schools and their teachers, both from the educational point of view and finances. He emphasised that the teachers should be substantially paid, and their present scale of pay should be revised to induce them to take more interest in their work.

After the distribution of 'pan-supari' and attar, the pleasant function came to a close.—Free Press.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 29.

The total approximate gross earnings of all stateowned railways for the first 13 days ending 13th April 1929 amount to Rs. 393 lakhs or 15 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. Compared with figures of the corresponding period of 1928 all railways except the Bengal-Nagpur, North Western and South Indian show decreases in their approximate gross earnings.—Free Press.

WHAT POVERTY OF BLOOD MEANS.

HOW TO COMBAT IT.

Poverty of blood means lack of Iron in the blood, causes Anaemia, Weakness, Nervousness, etc., and makes you feel thoroughly run down and tired of life. This condition is easily remedied by supplying the blood with plenty of Iron and making it rich and red again; the best way to do this is by taking ordinary Iron Jelloids, they are the form of Iron which the blood finds most easy to absorb and are not only easy to take but quite cheap; sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12. They are made in four kinds. No. 1 for children under 12 and delicate ladies. No. 2 for adults. No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong.

Take a course now and you will never regret it.

(1) (Advt.)

COTTON TRADE GRADUALLY HEADING TOWARDS RUIN

Causes of Downward Tendency

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR E. I. ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Introduction of Scientific Methods Needed

Bombay, April 30.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

To-day, i.e. from the 1st of May, forward or speculative business for the new Indian Cotton Crop will begin in Bombay. Often I have drawn the attention of the cotton trade in these columns to the need for adopting several changes, but so far nothing has been done and the cotton trade is gradually heading towards its ruin. Being still a believer, in the good-will of the East Indian Cotton Association, I offer a few suggestions as under.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS NEEDED

Whilst "Progress" is the watchword of civilised nations, India still clings to the precious time-honored customs and privileges. If Indian trade is to stand in the coming World Competition, it is better for Indians to forearm with the latest methods of trade warfare. In the sixteenth century, science was considered an experiment but to-day the whole trade is dependent on scientific methods and with the proposed quicker aerial transport, some new trade methods wil have to be found to cope with the progress in science. I refer here to the Cotton trade in India, especially in Bombay. We have here a young Association which is very zealous of its reputation and conscientious of its time-honored customs. These worn-out customs are good but not progressive. If America now produces about 15 million bales crop. India stands second with her production of 6 million bales. Thus, India will be a serious future competitor of America in the World's markets. Hence, if Bombay Cotton trade wakes up early and realises her importance in the World's markets and follows her sister in the "progress", the local Association will be enhancing its present reputation.

AMERICA'S TRADE SECRET.

What is the trade secret of America? America believes in mass production to cheapen the cost, coordination in orderly marketing and above all a big propaganda about her goods of nationality and their various uses. Why then is the local trade getting sluggish and despondent year after year? Our little "Bureaucrats" in the Association do not want any progress as they are afraid lest our Indian merchants would steal American efficiency. But this orthodoxy of our Association has robbed them the due respect in foreign markets. It is a matter of common knowledge that a great deal of business in "futures" now goes to America every year, but why do not the foreigners trust this market for their operations?

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

If the Association imposes a small tax of from annas 1 to 4 on each 100Bls. Contract on all Members and reforms the administration, the trade would be on a sounder foundation. To begin with the Association must register all the daily transactions in their books, abolish 1|4 per cent brokerage between members fix a standard of commission between members and non-members with a stipulation of a heavy fine in violation of this rule, to keep a watch on any single members extraordinary transaction in consolance with his financial status. The small fee thus imposed on each contract would cover up the maintenance of an additional staff by the Association. Moreover, the premier New Orleans Exchange and even the conservative Liverpool Association trade in 50Bls for the protection of Spot interests who hold smaller quantities and could not hedge for the sake of 100Bls contract. If our Association wishes to check improper outside business by self-styled Associations, why not allow trading in 25Bls Contract? If the Association thinks the Broach Contract is too narrow for trading, why not make it Oomra Contract for 25Bls. This trading in denomination of Contract would really relieve the small holders of Spot Cotton who usually suffer heavily for want of a hedge contract It is now high time that some energetic member of the East India Cotton Association look up this matter seriously with a propaganda and gained the trade support to wake up the orthodoxy from its slumber.

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE

—:o:—

Rise in Exports and Imports

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistcs in its trade returns of British India for the month of March 1929 show increases in both imports and exports when compared with February last.

The imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 22,18 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2,36 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The value of factures rose by Rs. 3,44 lakhs from ufactures rose by Rs 3,44 lakhs from Rs. 27,92 lakhs in February, 1929 to Rs. 31,36 lakhs in the month under report, while re-exports fell by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net unport of Rs. 4,16 lakhs in March, 1929, as against Rs. 3,27 lakhs in the preceding month, and Rs. 3,62 lakhs in March 1928. The import and export figures of gold and silver during the year ended March, 1929, are as under:—

	Rs. (lakhs)
Gold, imported	24,22
Gold, exported	2
Silver, imptd.	15,92
Silver, exptd.	2,88

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible balance of trade in March, 1929, was Rs. 5,69 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 5,49 laghs in February, 1929, and Rs. 6,72 lakhs in March, 1928. During the year ended March, 1929, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 52,18 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 49,77 lakhs in the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in March, 1929, was minus Rs. 5,24 lakhs, and in the twelve months ended March, 1929, minus Rs 41,39 lakhs.

DETAILS OF IMPORTS.

As compared with March, 1928, the imports of food drink and tobacco rose by Rs 100 lakhs to Rs. 4,36 lakhs and raw materials by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 2,05 lakhs, while manufactured articles fell by Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs 15,43 lakhs. The increase under food drink and tobacco was attributable chiefly to larger arrivals of wheat (wholly from Australia) amounting to 111,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,55 lakhs as against only 2,000 tons valued at Rs. 4 lakhs a year ago. Rice not in the husk, imported almost entirely from Indo-China into the Madras Presidency, recorded a decrease of 8,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 11 lakhs in value, while spices fell off by Rs. 10 lakhs.

Under raw materials, kerosene oil showed an improvement, the quantity rising from 5 1/8 million gallons to 13 million gallons, and the value from Rs. 28 1/2 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs. This increase was, however, partly set off by a decrease of Rs. 20 lakhs under raw cotton of which the quantity fell by 1,400 to 1,800 tons. Under manufactured articles, the total weight of all sorts of metals imported amounted to 107,000 tons valued at Rs. 2,49 lakhs as compared with 119,000 tons valued at Rs 2,70 lakhs in March 1928. Of this decrease of Rs. 21 lakhs in value iron and steel accounted for Rs. 8 lakhs and other metals for Rs 13 lakhs.

The imports of aniline dyes decimed from 1,519,000 lbs. worth Rs. 23 lakhs to 1,221,000 lbs. worth Rs. 12 lakhs. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk registered a fall of 3 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 23 lakhs in value.

IMPORTS OF MOTORCARS.

The number of motor cars imported rose from 1,285 valued at Rs. 29 lakhs to 1,605 valued Rs. 33 lakhs. Imports of cotton yarn increased by over one million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 15 lakhs in value. The total yardage of piecegoods increased from 175 millions to 187 millions, and the value from Rs. 4,98 lakhs to Rs. 5,09 lakhs Grey goods showed an increase of 10 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 25 lakhs in value, while white goods recorded a decrease of 2 million yards and Rs. 6 lakhs. The quantity of coloured goods, however, advanced from 44 million yards to 48 million yards but owing to lower prices, the value dropped from Rs. 1,63 to Rs. 1,54 lakhs. There were also decreases under hardware (—Rs. 10 1/2 lakhs) and glass and glass-ware (—Rs. 6 lakhs), while increases were noticeable under textile machinery (+Rs. 6 lakhs) and electrical goods (+Rs. 5 lakhs).

DETAILS OF EXPORTS.

Exports of food, drink and tobacco in March 1929, compared with March, 1928, decreased by Rs. 1,93 lakhs to Rs. 5,90 lakhs, due mainly to reduced shipments of rice and coffee. The quantity of rice exported declined from 374,000 tons to 333,000 tons, the value falling from Rs. 5,50 lakhs to Rs. 4,44 lakhs, while coffee showed a decrease of 31,000 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 25 lakhs in value. There was also a drop of Rs 21 lakhs under tea and Rs. 18 lakhs under barley.

Raw materials and produce exported increased by Rs. 2,70 lakhs to Rs. 18,18 lakhs. Under this group, raw cotton recorded a noticeable increase from 68,700 tons (valued at Rs. 6,92 lakhs) to 99,900 tons (valued at Rs. 9,79 lakhs) of which Japan took 43,000 tons or 43 per cent. China 16,400 tons, Germany and Belgium about 9,000 tons each, Italy nearly 8,000 tons and the United Kingdom 6,000 tons, the remainder being shipped mainly to France. Raw Jute rose from 52,000 tons to 65,000 tons in quantity, the corresponding increase in value being from Rs. 1,78 lakhs to Rs. 1,90 lakhs, and was in good demand from Germany (19,500 tons), the United Kingdom (16,500 tons) and France (8,900 tons.) Shipments of lac increase by Rs. 32 lakhs, of teakwood by Rs. 11 lakhs, and of raw hides by Rs. 10 lakhs. On the other hand oil seeds showed rather heavy decline of Rs. 101 lakhs, of which groundnuts alone account for Rs. 48 lakhs, cotton seed for Rs. 22 lakhs and linseed for Rs. 19 lakhs. Exports of raw skins fell by Rs. 10 lakhs.

Manufactured goods declined by Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 696 lakhs, jute manufactures (chiefly gunny cloth) and tanned hides being primarily responsible for the decrease. The yardage of gunny cloth shrank from 131 to 115 millions and the value from Rs. 253 lakhs to Rs. 228 lakhs. The numbers of jute bags shipped dropped from 36 1/2 millions in March, 1928 to 36 millions in March, 1929, while the value decreased from Rs. 7,1 lakhs to Rs. 168 lakhs. Tanned or dressed hides showed a decrease of 550 tons in quantity and of Rs. 22 lakhs in value.

TRADE TENDENCY.

The share of the United Kingdom in imports fell from nearly 49 per cent. in March 1928 to 44 per cent, in March, 1929, and in exports from 19 per cent. to 15 per cent. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States in March 1929 were 5, 8 and 6 per cent, respectively, under imports, and 10, 15 and 10 per cent, respectively, under exports.

The tonnage of vessels entered into British India and cleared outwards with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British possessions during March, 1929 amounted, respectively, to 710,000 and 856,000 as against 677,000 and 695,000 in February, 1929, and 657,000 and 784,000 a year ago. During the year ended March, 1929, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes amounted, respectively, to 8,230,000 and 8,450,000 as compared with 7,650,000 and 7,925,000 in the preceding year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, April 27.

Jutes:—The prices of Hessian have declined to 14|11 whereas those of the raw material have declined to 65|4. But the heavy goods market which is a chief ruling factor of this section at present, have dropped considerably, as for instance Heavy Cs. have lost about 5 points and are poorly maintained, in absence of the demand and in consideration of the accumulating stock causing anxiety.

About the increasing production of the manufactured commodities it will be interesting and of some relief to note the expanding demand in the following export figures. The export of the Jute cloth has increased by about 46.2 million yards and that of the bags by about 62 million in number in the year 1928 from 1927. The period of about 3 months ending the 9th April 1929 mark an increase in the export of the Jute cloth of about 26 million yards and that of the bags of about 8 million and some odds in number. About the New Mills, a glance in the past will assure that whenever such enterprises were undertaken the similar clouds of disturbance as now, had gathered round the industry.

The question of the American heavy duty does not weigh much in as much as it concerns all other exporting countries as it does with India. Besides 1500 per cent. duty will not only affect their own trade but will arouse a big row all-round. However, it is hoped that if at all the duty will be increased it will be to a very small percentage.

The market for this section after opening quiet and registering further lower levels has closed a little steady on publication of dividends of some of the companies. The Bird group dividends are quite satisfactory except in the case of Auckland and Standard. Anglo-India and Gourepore have declared the same dividends as last.

The higher valued stocks have closed at the rates lower by about 5 to 10 points from their last week's closings. Standard mark a sharp fall of about 40 points. Kamarhatty after moving back to 625 were steady at 632. Fort William had buyers upto 434. Anglo-India were maintained at 462, Lansdowne and Dalhousie were steady at 284 and 540. Northbrook after falling back to 66|8 had buyers upto 67|8. Delta have dropped to 565. Barnagore were maintained at 300. The safer investments at present would be Reliance, Anglo-India, Dalhousie, Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Barnagore Orient and Cheviot.

Howrah and Clive having declined to 55|12 and 38|12 closed steady at 56|6 and 39|6. National were quoted at 31|4.

Dividends proposed: Auckland 20, Lansdowne 17|8, Dalhousie 37|8, Standard 25, Lawrence 47|8, Union 55, Northbrook 4|8, Clive 2|4, Kinnison 60, Naihati 40, Anglo-India 32|8, Gourepore 30, Nuddea 2, Expected: Howrah 3, Reliance 6, Fort William 32|8, Fort Gloster 25.

Cotton:—After a dull week, the section is marked by some activity in Dunbar which have advanced from 221 to 226, at the close. Bengal-Nagpur were reported at 30|12.

Coals:—More interest is exhibited here, during the week and some of the scrips were marked up. It seems that the present position will be maintained in view of the improving prospect of the industry. Equitable have improved from 20|8 to 21|12, Bengal from 445 to 455, Amalgamated from 8|4 to 10|2, South Karanpara from 5|8 to 7, Nazira from 10|12 to 13, Burrah Dhemo from 11|12 to 12|10 and New beerbhoom from 15|4 to 17.

Tea Shares:—Were neglected. Only a few transactions appear on board. Hassimara were done at 42, Patrakola at 1125 (a fall of about 20 points) and Grob A at 21|4.

Banks:—Remain unchanged with less doing. Imperial F. P. were quoted at 1410, and Conty. at 350. Allahabad Bank Pref. came to business at 108.

Govt. Securities:—Opening quiet have become a little steady with prices almost unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel have moved upto 16|4 and were firm at the close with sellers scarce. Present lower levels seem to have no ground and it is anticipated that the Company's profits will be nearly the same as previous year. Of course the profit available rom Bengal Iron is not likely this year, in view of the Co's, earnings being not satisfactory. Burn ad Co. had some buyers round 365, Titaghur Paper were a firm feature at 13|8 Ivan Jones on giving as. 6 interim dividend were better round 6. Indian Wood Products were done at 9|4. Bengal Telephone were quoted at 12|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.

Shipment sellers May 41/9.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—

Shipment sellers June 41/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

Shipment sellers April 44/6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—

No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt.	12
Oct./Dec., per cwt.	12-1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12-1-1/4
C. F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/1-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl./May £8: 7:6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 6:3.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Shipment sellers Apl/May £18: 17:6.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.811 inches (.018 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degress (5.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY

—:o:—

"TIMES" ON PERSIA'S RECOGNITION OF IRAQ

LONDON, April 30.

Commenting on the "memorable visit" of the Iraqui Delegation to Persia, the "Times" points out that the latter's recognition of the Kingdom of Iraq is a valuable contribution to international amity in the Middle East and is a "proof that the Persian nation under the new realistic and energetic leadership feels sure enough of itself to recognise the stability and progress of its Arab neighbour." The paper concludes by saying that Sir Chamberlain's advocacy at Geneva of the abolition of capitulations in Iraq should have contributed to this. It must be a matter of satisfaction to all who prize Britain's moral prestige in Asia.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY WINDING UP OF "FORWARD"

—:o:—

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S APPLICATION IN HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At the High Court, to-day, the Advocate-General applied before Mr. Justice Buckland for the compulsory winding up of the "Forward" Publishing Co. Ltd., as their last balance sheet shows that they are hopelessly insolvent, and for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. His Lordship fixed June for the hearing of the petition. The provisional liquidator was appointed with power to take possession of the properties of the company and collect the assets.—Free Press.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the liquidation application made on behalf of Sorab Dinshaw Bamji and five others of the East Indian Railway, plaintiffs in two civil suits against the "Forward" in which His Lordship granted decree for one and a half lakhs, the Advocate General stated the fact that after the decree the "Forward" wrote that no earthly power could crush it so long as it received public support it enjoyed these years. The following day Mr. Kunjabehari Sircar declared himself printer and publisher of the "New Forward", a new daily to be issued from the same premises. From this the petitioners suspected the Company is contemplating to defeat the petitioners. The Advocate-General said that it was, therefore, necessary that the Company should be wound up by the High Court. His Lordship appointed a provisional liquidator.

Following the appointment of a provisional liquidator the Free Press of India understands the "New Forward" and "Bangabani" will be published in the place of the "Forward" and "Banglarkatha".—Free Press.

A message from Naini Tal says: The building in which were located Butler's Restaurant and Cinema and Young's Auction Rooms and R and K. Railway parcel office was completely destroyed by fire last night. Mrs. Butler and a servant lost their lives and Mr. Butler received serious injuries and is lying in a precarious condition.—A. P.

JOINT CONFERENCE AT THE SECRETARIAT

Sir Gulamhussein's Peace Move

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

Stray Assaults Continue

About 140,000 workmen have been thrown idle owing to the strike in the textile mills. On Tuesday, although fourteen mills worked the strength of the workmen was far from being sufficient. At some places, serious situation which would otherwise, have culminated in bloodshed, was averted by the timely intervention of the police. At the Textile Mill, a serious clash would have taken place between the Hindu and Mahomedan workers which was luckily averted by the arrival of the armed police. It appeared that about 500 Mahomedan workers were being scorted by the police to the mill when they were pelted with stones by about 2,000 Hindu strikers who had collected near the mill premises. The Mahomedans workers challenged them and a hand to hand fight threatened, when Superintendent Power came on the scene with a posse of armed police and dispersed them in a few minutes.

Likewise, the Imperial mill which started work in the morning was closed down by 10 a.m., as some of the workers were pelted with stones by the strikers.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

The Elphinstone Bridge and Curry Road Bridge are not as safe for the Mahomedan pedestrians as before. On Tuesday a Mahomedan was pelted with stones by a Hindu mob near Elphinstone Bridge. He managed to escape unhurt and the police arrested two Hindus in connection with this offence.

The Byculla locality also was the scene of considerable excitement and many shops were closed down near Khatao Makanji Mill which were re-opened after a couple of hours. Here some volunteers of Girni Kamdar Union were exhorting the men not to go to work when they were assaulted by some workers. The shopkeepers construed this as a sign of riot and forthwith closed down their shops. When calm prevailed, they again re-opened their shops. The following 14 mills worked on Tuesday: Textile, Century, Spring, Bradbury, Indian Woollen, Colaba Land, Sassoon Silk Alliance, Hindustan, Madhavji Dharamsy, Framji Petit, Bomanji Petit, Atlas and Simplex, Khatao Makanji.

CONFERENCE AT THE SECRETARIAT.

The Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla, the General Member to the Government of Bombay, has invited the representatives of the Millowners Association as well as the Girni Kamdar's Union at the Secretariat at 11 a.m. to-day to discuss the strike situation and to come to some settlement.

One more Mahomedan succumbed to his injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital which he received at the hands of a Hindu mob near Curry Road Bridge. It appeared from the evidence led before the Coroner that Haroon Shamsha (35) a motor driver was going along the Currey Road Bridge at about 9-30 p.m. on Sunday last when he was suddenly assaulted by some Hindus. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently. Death was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death according to the medical evidence.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MILL-OWNERS

The Mill-owners' Association will be represented by Mr. H. P. Mody, (Chairman), Mr. Lalji Naranji (Deputy Chairman), Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. S. S. Saklatwalla, Mr. D. F. Batliwalla and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary). It is understood that besides the Girni Kamgar Union, the Textile Labour Union also would be invited in the conference which would be presided over by Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla.

"DISTORTION OF FACTS"

—:o:—

"TIMES OF INDIA" INTERVIEW OF MR. PENDSE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Accompanying please find a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Times of India",

I am sending it to find a corner in your to-day's issue.—Yours truly.

LALJI PENDSE.
Girni Kamgar Union.

LETTER TO "THE TIMES".

Parel, April 29.

In your to-day's issue you have published the report of my interview with your representative. The report, said to be my version of the case, seems to be so twisted as to suit your purpose. It is true I stoutly maintained that I was ever prepared to see things set right by mutual understanding and whatever the gulf of difference now, Mr. Modi will at least admit the fact that I did request him to have a broader outlook of the issue, but since the request was unheeded and the strike has become an accomplished fact, it is no use elaborating the point any further.

But sir, your report that "asked to state his minimum demands which could be referred to arbitration Mr. Pendse replied "and so on is absolutely a gross distortion of facts.

What I said was that if the millowners agree to (1) maintain status quo, i.e. re-instate the old hands, (2) if the practice of collection of subscription was allowed to continue and (3) if the mill committees are not objected to. Then on my part I would see no objection in referring the question of victimisation to a machinary mutually agreed to. A representative of another paper was also present when the said interview was given. Knowing the usual way I did warn your representative against any tampering with my version. Inspite of that when I found in to-day's issue my agreement to referring all the four points to arbitration I really appreciated the inventive skill. I have not yet come across a fool who would be prepared to give up the whole ground, when once fight is begun and whatever your opinion about our motive, I am sure you do not propose to call me a fool by putting into my mouth things which look absurd in their very face.

I hope you will in all fairness publish this explanation.—Yours truly,

LALJI PENDSE.

FINANCE MEMBER AT KARACHI

—:o:—

BUYERS AND SHIPPERS 'CHAMBER'S PROPOSALS

KARACHI, April 29.

Sir George Schuster, who arrvived here by the steamer "Vasna" from Bombay, met the Members of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber this morning when three points were submitted by Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Chairman, namely that there should be co-operation between the Central and Provincial Governments and the Local bodies in the matter of taxation; secondly that there should be uniformity in the rules governing agricultural tenancy and thirdly the question of the work of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. He also referred to the Government's policy regarding subsidy to Airways and the question of the Karachi Salt Works.

The Finance Member replying to points raised, said that while the Finance Department was concerned with these matters in a way, they were managed by different Departments. He said he recognised the importance of Karachi and hence his visit at the beginning of his regime as Finance Member and he hoped to visit Karachi again.—A. P.

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BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Mr. Chudgars' Strange Interpretation

BY P. L. CHUDGAR.

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, April 20.

1. I beg to submit my humble view of that part of the report to show that the "theory" for which the Princes stood has not at all prevailed but on the contrary it has been definitely and entirely rejected.

2. The theory which the Princes set up was that their political relations were with the British Crown and that those relations were of a semi international character governed only by the strict terms and letter of their treaties, that they were not a part of the English constitution, implying that the British Parliament had no right or authority to alter those relations by legislation and that they could therefore deal with the British Government and the Government of India on equal terms by "agreement" only; they further contended that their treaties were made with the Crown and that the rights and obligations under those treaties continued to be enforceable against and by the Crown that is the executive Government of England and were never transferred to the Government of India by operation of law that is the various Acts of Parliament regulating the Government of India from 1858 onwards; as a corrolary to this theory they contended that the Viceroy or Governor General of India-in-Council in dealing with them till now acted not as the head of the executive Government of India constituted by Acts of Parliament but as agent of the Crown or the executive Government of England and on all this theory they claimed that legally and constitutionally, this agency could not be changed without their consent; when you are reported to have said that "the theory for which the Princes stood for the time being has prevailed" the impression goes round that it is the above theory that has prevailed but I am sure you could never have meant to say so having regard to the very clear findings of the Committee definitely and emphatically rejecting this theory in toto as I hope presently to show from very clear wordings of several paragraphs of the report.

3. The fact that they express their strong opinion and recommend that in future re-casting of the constitution of Indian Government the States should be placed under the Viceroy to be constituted as agent of the Crown by legislation and not placed under the Government of India responsible to the Indian legislature is another matter altogether; that it is deliberate and clearly calculated to create mischief and clog for ever the achievement of full Dominion Status by India is obvious but this only means that in the opinion of the Butler Committee, it is expedient to do so and not because the theory set up by the Princes is legally or constitutionally supportable.

4. I will now deal with those parts of the report in which the theory set up by the Princes has been discussed and negatived.

5. Before doing so I repeat in as summary form the essence of the Princes' contentions in order that my explanation of the report showing that all these contentions have been definitely rejected may be clear.

(1) That there was no "Paramount Power" over them.

(2) That if there was any "Paramount Power" however, it was the Crown of England acting through an executive Government not responsible to Parliament.

(3) That "Paramountcy" if any meant the right to exercise only those powers and enforce only those obligations which were derived from and imposed by the terms of their treaties.

(4) That everything done by the Government of England or India outside their treaties, was ultra-vires, illegal and high-handed and submitted to by them under undue pressure, coercion and intimidation.

6. The first, third and fourth contentions have been rejected by the Committee in paras 19, 36, 44 and 39.

Para 19:—"The fact of the Paramountcy of the Crown has been acted on and acquieseed in over a long period of time. It is based upon treaties, engagements and Gamuds supplemented by usage and sufferance and by decisions of Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in Political practise."

Para 44:—"But there is only one Independent sovereign the British Government."

Para 39:—"The relationship of the Paramount Power with the States is not a merely contractual relationship resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is a living growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy resting on a mixture of history, theory and modern fact. The novel theory of a Paramountcy agreement limited as in the legal opinion (of Princes' counsel) is unsupported by evidence, is thoroughly undermined by the long list of grievances, placed before us which admit a paramountcy extending beyond the sphere of any such agreement, etc."

There are similar observations in paras, 40, 42, 59, etc.

7. The second contention is emphatically rejected by para 18 which defines the term "Paramount Power" as follows:—"The Paramount Power" means 'the Crown acting through the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General-in-Council who are responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain'". I submit that this sentence is the most important and governs all the observations in the report and it is the last and the conclusive finding which in effect negatives the whole theory and the case set up by the Princes: wherever the expressions "Crown", "British Government", "Paramount Power", etc. are loosely used they must be understood to refer to the above defined "Paramount Power".

Now read in this sense the view expressed in para 58 upon which presumably the supporters of the Princes' theory believe that it has prevailed, it becomes clear that far from prevailing it has been negatived. It is clear from para 19, 44, 39, 40, 42, 57, etc. that the States are subordinate to the "Paramount Power", and para 18 says that "Paramount Power" means "the Crown acting through the Secretary of State for India and Governor-General-in-Council responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain".

8. This clearly shows that the States are held to be subject to the Government of India as at present constituted.

9. It is true that the Governor-General-in-Council is at present responsible to British Parliament alone but if that responsibility is ever trnsferred to an Indian legislature, the Paramount Power of the Crown will certainly be exercisable through that body unless the Act of Parliament transferring that responsibility otherwise directs but the report makes it abundantly clear that there is no legal or constitutional objection on account of the so called treaties to the transference of the paramountcy to Governor-General-in-Council responsible to an Indian legislature.

10. Of course as stated in para 58 of the report the contingency in the opinion of the authors has not yet arisen but when it arises, the question whether the Paramountcy should or should not be transferred to the Governor-General-in-Council responsible to Indian legislature will have to be determined not according to the desire of the 120 individual Princes alone but according to the wishes of eighty millions of the people of the States and also the 220 millions people of British India.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

11. Thus though the authors of the report have been compelled to reject the whole theory set up by the Princes in all the preceding paragraphs, they use language in para 58 which is calculated to merely please the Princes and end by expressing a strong opinion that because 120 individual Princes desire to remain under a Viceroy irresponsible to an Indian legislature all the 562 States should be separated and India's bondage perpetuated.

12. But curiously enough this desire is made controllable by the paramount desire of the people of the States as you will see from the observations in paras 49 and 50 of the report.

Para 50:—"If they were due not to mis-government but to 'a widespread popular demand for change' the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the Prince 'but it would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy the demand' without eliminating the Prince.

13. This clearly admits and recognizes the inalienable right of the people of the States to say that they shall not be separated but placed under the Indian Government responsible to the Indian legislature on reasonable terms and that demand of the people shall have to be satisfied as the Committee say without of course eliminating the Princes.

14. Thus the plain and the only question remains "Whether there is a demand from the people of the States for a change and if so what is it or whether the desire of the people is the same as that of the Princes?"

15. This question has been answered in no unmistakable terms by the numerous conferences of the people of the States and if further answer is required it will be given. It remains to be seen whether the will of 80 millions of the people is to prevail or that of 120 individual Princes.

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Novel German Treatment

"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science" Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc. Dr. S. CHOWDRY, B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dhurramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

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Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

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Merckozone is Hydrogen Peroxide "Merck" which is a preparation of exceptional purity and reliability. The market has recently been flooded with preparations of doubtful strength and purity; a special name has therefore been adopted, and all users of Hydrogen Peroxide are requested to specify **MERCKOZONE** *and accept no substitute.*

The manifold properties of Merckozone render it indispensable in every home in the treatment of wounds, its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties promote rapid healing, as a mouth wash it wards off throat and lung affections and keeps the teeth white and clean; a compress soaked with **MERCKOZONE** will assist in removing blackheads, pimples etc., in manicure it bleaches the nails, removes stains and brightens the dull parts. In the household it is used for bleaching stains out of linen, cleaning articles of ivory and bone and for cleaning straw hats, etc.

There is nothing so valuable to the housewife as MERCKOZONE and no household should ever be without a bottle.

Issued in 4 oz., 10 ozs., and 20 ozs. patent bottles, on sale everywhere.

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HE CAN SUPPLY IT.

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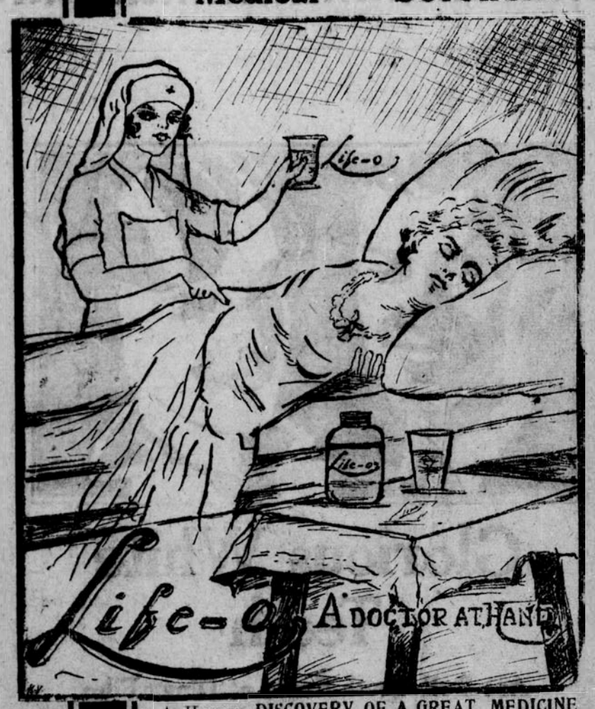

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KATHIWAR NOTES

BRISK CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, April 29.

The General Secretaries of the Kathiawad Political Conference have issued circulars requesting the people of the province to help in every respect the party of about 15 volunteers including a few women, who are touring in Kathiawad for the constructive programme of the Congress. The party will proceed in a motor bus carrying with it a sufficient stock of pure Khadi. The General Secretary, Mr. Devchandbhai Parekh, Bar-at-Law, is also accompanying the party which is at present in Wankaner. From whence it will proceed to Rajkot for a halt of three days. 2nd to 4th May are fixed for Jetpur, Mangrol upto 7th, Chorwad 8th, Verawal 9th, Porbander from 11th to 14th, Ranavan 15th and 16th, Jamnagar 17th and 18th, Amreli 19th and 20th, Dhasa (Darbar Saheb's) 21st, Chital 22nd, Damnagar 23rd, Mahuva 25th and 26th, Kundia 27th, Sihor 28th, Palitana 29th and 30th, Bhavnagar 31st May, Vala 1st June, Botad 2nd, Ranpur 3rd, Chuda 4th and Limbdi 5th. The party in this way will tour for about 40 days.

The programme of the party consists of Nagar Kirtan, registration of the members of the Congress and the Parishad, hawking and sale of pure Khadi, taking of signatures on oath papers to boycott foreign cloth and wear Khadi, collecting foreign cloth and requesting the people from using foreign cloth for ever.

SYMPATHY FOR THE "DEPRESSED."

Kathiawad for the first time expressed her sympathy by raising Rs. 8,000 for the "depressed" work at the last Morvi Parishad. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb shared Rs. 5,000. The Antiyaja Sammits, which was so far handicapped on account of the shortage of funds, will, it is hoped, be able to show better work this year. It is understood three new schools are to be shortly opened in the province for the "depressed".

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The youths of Kathiawad lost the best opportunity by not holding the Conference at Morvi. Everybody in the province blames Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth and his Ranpur party for this blunder. As a result many youths and Akhadians have remaining aloof by tendering their resignations. Although as announced in the Press, the Reception Committee, in its recent meeting at Ranpur, has resolved to hold the first session of the Youth Conference during Diwali holidays, many people think that after the Morvi event, it is impossible that the session could be held successfully in any of the Indian States. The Executive Committee appointed for carrying on the works for holding the session, consists, chiefly of Mr. Sheth and his party. However his entry in the Legislative Council, payment of the fine of Rs. 1,000, in the Bhuj defamation case at Karachi, his attitude at the Porbander Parishad, his stand regarding Viramgam cordon, his recent stunt about the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" and, last but not the least, the part played by him in the Youth Conference at Morvi, have shaken the confidence of Kathiawad in Mr. Sheth. His glowing articles in "Saurastra" may still serve his purpose of his mofussil readers, but it is certain that the public of this province has seen Mr. Sheth in his true colour. It is now not likely that the youths will be influenced any more in future.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

Youths from Kathiawad have lately taken to scientific education and are proceeding to America. Mr. Manordas of Rajula who at the last B.Sc. examination stood in the first class, was awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 150 to proceed to America for further study, by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. He is proceeding to America with Mr. Goradia, the son of the councillor of Morvi. There are already about half a dozen Kathiawadis at the Masachusetts Institute of Technology where these youths are going.

The Education Inspector of Bhavnagar is also shortly proceeding to England to study the educational problems of the country.

GLASS FACTORY.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani performed the opening ceremony of the Ogale Glass Works at Joravarnagar, the first glass factory in Kathiawad. The factory, it is understood, will turn out all kinds of glass goods, e.g., globes, chimneys, bottles, bangles, etc.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(Continued from page 16)

to Australia. When that is done, they will be able to raise crops which because of mechanization of modern agriculture in the West, will make Indian agriculture altogether a ruinous industry.

RULERS AND TRADERS.

The great point to be remembered is that England values India only as a dumping-ground for its manufactures. If that were not so, there would be no need or no use for this vast dependency. The thirteen hundred civilians that exercise authority in India can certainly find occupations in their own home-land or in the more equable climates of their Western Colonies. What England wants is a place on which she can thrust her goods and India is such a place. Our people cannot understand what connection there can exist between rulers and traders. But is it not an elementary proposition that territory follows trade and trade follows territory? Who are our governors and viceroys and Secretaries of State? Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon were interested in the Sunbean Car through Count Brassey whose daughter Lady Willingdon is. It is said that Lord Goschen was a Director of Insurance Co. before his advent to India. We all know how Lord Reading, whilom Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy, has gone to a trading concern and how Lord Birkenhead whilom Attorney-General and Secretary of State has joined a South African Syndicate. Almost every peer of the Upper House is a Director of 10 or 12 companies, —Mining Co., Jute Mill, Insurance Co., Spinning and Weaving Co., Shipping Co. or Railway Co. Did not Lord Irwin call the Indian Coasting Bill a confiscatory measure? The fact is that England is here for her trade. She uses her wealth, her influence and her authority to propagate her goods abroad. The moment that those goods cease to be attractive to India, that moment India ceases to be attractive to England. That is the philosophy of boycott of foreign cloth on the political plane.

THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT.

On the economic plane the proposition is marvellously simple. Mahatma Gandhi is touring the Andhradesa just now. Money is pouring into his hands. Krishna and Guntur have given him a lac in 12 days. If there were more time more thousands would be coming. Why is this money given? For Khaddar and how does it appeal to the people? For very good reasons. There are four thousands of people in a village. They require 50,000 yards of cloth a year. That would cost Rs. 20,000 a year when imported. Why not conserve all this money in your own village? If as much Khaddar is locally manufactured, deducting Rs. 7,000 for cotton, the remaining Rs. 13,000 would be the property of the village folks. Of course, it is not suggested that every one should spin except as a sacrament. Expert calculations show that if 2 per cent. of India's population spin-India's needs would be met. That is not a tall order, especially when we know that the average income per capita is estimated at Re. 0-1-7. This, on the basis of dividing the lakhs of the rich with the cowries of the poor; so that more than half of the people of India must be making much less than Re. 0-1-7 per diem actually. If that is so, and if spinning gives us the average 0-2-0 per diem, why should people not betake to this abandoned but noble craft? Then a word about weaving. The handloom is there, ready, waiting to be pressed into service. It can always hold its own against mills,—not that mills should go out of existence, but that they depend upon a complexity of conditions which make their fate wholly uncertain. Between strikes and locks-out, between the political and the commercial vicissitudes that beset the industry, between the grabbing capitalists of Lancashire and the proselytizing Soviets of Russia, where is the chance for mills? It is said that forty of them have closed down in India and forty in England. We cannot make ourselves the plaything of world conditions, when our own villages are capable of functioning as the self-contained units of a superior civilization. Moreover, a mill would be required for each Division of a district in India. Perhaps, 500 to 1,000 would be a modest estimate of India's mill needs. How are these to come into being. What do they cost on the average? 25 lacs at the minimum to be paying. And, how long will Ratnagiri or North Canara take to put together this quarter of a crore? And, where is the machinery to come from? Birmingham requires 2-1/2 years' notice to supply weaving and spinning machinery. Will Birmingham supply up-to-date machinery in spinning and weaving to India? We always get what is rejected in London. We ask for the best teak wood in the market and call it L.R. L.R. is only London Rejected.

WIPE OUT THE SHAME.

Likewise, our universities are London Rejected and our machinery is London or Lancashire Rejected. Those who know, tell us how the Lancashire machinery is a secret by itself. No one knows its merits, its strength its forte. The English people must be imbeciles to put you in possession of first class, up-to-date machinery for cloth manufacture. But supposing they do, how do they lose? What they have lost in cloth, they gain in machinery. Birmingham gains where Manchester loses but both are in England and are of England. We know that at present India's cloth is being supplied 1/3 from mills, 1/3 from handlooms. Let these stand by all means, but let the imported third be met by the handloom again, preferably with handspun yarn. That is the meaning of the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar—as the Congress resolution says. Mill industry is costly, precarious and impracticable as a general proposition for the whole country. We have no time to lose, no experiments to make, no millionaires to frolic with their millions. Ours is a poor country—rich only in its population. Multiply the ryot and the craftsman by 32 crores and we have untold power and inestimable resources. Let us utilize them and wipe out this shame, this drain this ruin of foreign cloth.

SYDENHAM ON BUTLER REPORT

WHAT SIMON COMMISSION SHOULD DO

LONDON, April 29.

Lord Sydenham has been moved to comment on the Butler report. Writing in the "Morning Post" he expresses his aproval of the Butler Report's recommendations. He feels, however, that the special recruitment to Political Department from universities will prove unsastisfactory since service in the Indian States requires an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions. Lord Sydenham concludes by expressing the hope that the Simon Commission will not only suggest methods of the crown fulfilling its solemn obligations towards the Indian Princes but that the Simon Commissioners will in their Report also recognise the inalienable right of Indian rulers, by virtue of their domination over a third of India, to share in shaping the destinies of the country as whole.—Free Press Beam Service.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confessed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 5 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

PHOTO No. 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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THE FOOD OF LIFE

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The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

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POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Steady

ACTIVE TRANSFER BUSINESS

Bombay, April 30

To-day being the last day for the transfer of open business, there was active transfer business. Mill shares opened easy but improved during the middle of the session. A portion of the improvement was lost in the afternoon but the tone was fairly steady on expectations of an early end of the local Mill strike. Tata Steel shares opened easy under increased selling pressure. At the decline there was good support and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 30

Bombay Dyeing 786,88,91,87
Century 342,43,40,43
Colaba 116
Crescent 120
Fazul 688,91,84,90,87
Indore 376,78
Madhowji 36
Nagpur 465,63,65
New Great 798
Pearl 422,23,1720,22
Simplex 55,52
Swadeshi 413,12,13
Burma 793,91,93,92
Hydro 1136,35,38,41,43
Tram 137,36-14
Deff. 211,8 7 5,8,11,13,13-0
Ord. 60,59-12,8,60,8,60
Bundi 19,2,19,18-12,19,18-14
Indian 308, 4,6
Katni Ord. 205,3
Alcock 272,71,70,73

prices closed at the highest level of the day. In the Miscellaneous section, Tata Hydro shares ruled firm and this scrip being manipulated the budli difference was at a discount of Rs. 10/ Bombay Burmahs were slightly lower than yesterday. Cement shares showed no change worth mentioning. Government securities opened steady but after declining about As. 3/ prices recovered.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 30.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 332/8
Apollo 60 nil 4-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 65.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 787/8
Bombay Industrial (20)
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y x.d. 343/12
Central India 100f xd. 465
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 116/4
Crescent 100 9f 120
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 22-1/8
Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 171/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 5-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 687/8
Finlay 100 10y 37/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 101 233/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 378/12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9/12
Khandesh 1000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73-12.
Kohinoor 10/3/1/0 176/4
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd 1510.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 77/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 198/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 422/8
Phoenix 100 30y xd 342-8
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 6/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5380.
Simplex 250 nil 52/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f xd. 413/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 X.D. 2200.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/8
Baroda 500 0/8 76/8
Central 250 21
Eastern 25 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1405
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 350
Union 5|11 3-11
P & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f 18/14
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97
Indian Cement 2/10 nil 306/4
New India Assurance 51y 21/4
Katni Cement Ord. 105 10/203/12
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 150
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/4
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96-8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 81
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 652/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,0002-572/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 136/14
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1142/8
Tata Power 70,000 nil 443-12
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 21-4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1995.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 207/8
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T Corporation 125 792/8
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Scindia Steam 10/1
Tata Construction 30 4y 50.
Tata Iron Defd 213-2
Tata Iron Ord. 60

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7-8 F. T. 100 4/13

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 29.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	134
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	49-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	88-1/4
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/8
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-3/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	68-1/4
Consols	54-7/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 29.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 30.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 52|6; lowest Rs. 51|10; closing Rs. 52|2; clearing Rs. 52|2.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 54|6; lowest Rs. 53|11; closing Rs. 54|2; clearing Rs. 54|2.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|7|7-1|2; lowest Rs. 4|7|4-1|2; closing Rs. 4|7|7-1|2; clearing Rs. 4|7|6.

Groundnut [illegible] delivery: Opening Rs. [illegible] lowest Rs. 51|8; closing Rs. 51|12; clearing Rs. 51|12.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 30

London Ready 25/5
London Forward 25/5
China Op. 2/5/14 Clo. 2/5/14
American 54/14
Ready 57/5
Chaitra Op. 57/1, Hi. 57/6, Low. 57/1, Clo. 57/4
Vaisakh Op. 57/4, Hi. 57/9, Low. 57/4, Clo. 57/7
Jeth Op. 57/5, Hi. 57/10, Low. 57/5, Clo. 57/8
Tejimandi Vaisakh -/12/, Jeth 1/2/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Vaisakh 21/7/3
Jeth 21/7/9
National City 21/9/
Navan Mandi 21/8/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 30

Our Market has ruled steady today & prices both for Java & Beet Sugar are unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 pew cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. June Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. July-Sept Rs. 8/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar.—Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. April Rs. 8/1 per cwt F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 13/- per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 30

The Wheat & Linseed markets remained closed to-day.

LEWIS & JONES.

Bombay, April 30.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3 6 3
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy	0 16 3
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ordy	0 5 0
Attock Oil	3 0 7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 6
Burma Corporation	0 17 0
Snia Viscosa	1 0 6
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 5 0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn.	5 12 6
James Finlay Ordy.	5 7 6
General Electric Co. Ordy.	3 1 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 3 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 9
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dolls. 50	
Malayam Plantations	1 13 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 1 1/2
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 5 7 1/2
Margarine Union	3 2 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 18 9

Market weakening tendency.
Stock of Ruber in London 31213
Increase on week 710.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 30.

Cotton	15,240 Bales
Wheat	3,360 cwts.
Linseed	11,558 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	356 "
Gingellyseeds	254 "
Poppyseeds	477 "
Groundnuts	15,272 "
Castorseeds	15,954 "
Rice	1,998 "
Myrabollams	2,068 "
Cottonseeds	12,033 "
Mowraseed	55 "
Gram	876 "
Joowar	8,248 "
Barley	107 "
Bajree	158 "
Coal	298 tons.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/5-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Delivery paid Sep./Dec. 29/1-1/2.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 30.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 "
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks Selling T T 105 31/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 May.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275 3/4

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 122

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 102

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 7/8 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/4 29th inst
London/Paris 124,15 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.935 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 29th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4/4/11-1/2 27th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/2 27th inst. 25 5/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 1/2 27th inst 25 5/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 3/8 27th inst 54 7/8 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/16 p.c. 27th inst. 5 3/16 p.c. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 9/32 p.c. 27th inst. 5 9/32 p.c. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3.3/4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Poor support. China and India sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-11/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1944-37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-10; 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/13

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 30.

3 months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 9|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, April 30.

The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex.Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/ per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot [illegible] 17-1/2

BEEHIVE BRANDY
No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.
This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new
Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

c Mic Cooker

Over 3 lacs already in use. Patented by Dr. I. M. MULLICK, M.A., M.D., B.L.
BEST, CHEAPEST, SCIENTIFIC and the most hygienic cooker in the market. Price from Rs. 7-8-0.
Write for Catalogue:
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL
38, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta (South-west Corner of Medical College.)

LARGEST CHEAPEST CAPACITY CHARGES

Up-to-date Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentlemen.
CHARGES—Rs. per d. 5-12-6, 4-0-0 2-8-0 per DIEM Tele :—"Cosmopole." Phone:—3671

NOW No Need to Worry
Problem has been solved

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The Best Lodging and Boarding House for High Class Hindus in Bombay.

Most Convenient for Princes, Merchants, Students, Lawyers, and etc. to stay in Bombay.

You will find an excellent management, efficient service, well furnished and comfortable Airy Rooms fitted with Electric Lights, Fans, and Lifts delicious dishes and all sorts of varieties.

Most centrally situated at Masjid Bunder and Sydenham Road Junction, near every place that matters.

Come and you will find everything to your satisfaction.

SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES for the present.

For further particulars write to **The Manager, ARYA NIWAS.**

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 30.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days. Since 1st September.	This year
Khandesh	450	350,304
Central India	1,513	347,643
Barsi and Nagar	721	227,247
Hyderabad-Gaorani	4	80,278
Berar	2,497	704,654
Central Provinces	2,512	351,968
Total Comras	7,697	2,082,174
Dholera	1,984	128,988
N.-W. Provindes		89,497
Rajputana	56	39,616
Sind-Punjab	3,726	108,565
Broach	539	175,961
Coompta & Dharwar	515	49,344
Westerns-Northerns	165	28,298
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,504
Persian	36	1,648
American		4,408
Egyptian & African	522	72,015
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	15,240	2,712,957

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	7,874	635,778
Japan & China	8,000	1,163,170
Coast Ports	698	15,134
Up-country by Rail		77,552
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,242
Total	16,572	1,957,906

MESSRS. BREUL AND CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, April 30.

Whilst we must remain bearish for the time being, we realise that the decline in America is discounting continued good weather and a resultant large crop, whilst taking no note for the present of the possibility of a change for the worse in the weather now or of unfavourable conditions during the critical months to come. It is a peculiar fact that so long as prices are moving sharply in one direction, the judgment of experts is likely to be affected until they are unable to see any end to the movement and they consequently miss the opportunity of taking advantage of the turn when it comes. Prices cannot continue to decline indefinitely and after a drop such as we have seen, it may pay those with the necessary funds and patience to commence to secure purchases of Americans cautiously.

The ready market remains dead and the spread of the trouble with the Mill hand is a disquieting factor, particularly so coming as it does when the Home markets are so weak and the Stock here exceptionally heavy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 30.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 29/4/29	8880055
" Yesterday do.	10000
Exports to date do.	7208050
Stock at Ports 28/4/29	1428000
" Interior Towns do.	615000
" Liverpool 28/4/29	1069000
Visible Supply 28/4/29	3866000
Quantity in Sight do.	14728050

LINSEED.

London, April 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment sellers Apl/May £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment sellers May/June £17:17:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—Shipment Hull sellers Apl/May £15:17:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Apl/May £18:17:6.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 29.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	100
Yellow metal	79
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	199-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 29.

Silver.—Poor support.

Spot	25-5/16
Forward	25-5/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot.—Sellers d. 9-7/8.

Baliwala & Homi
THE LEADING OPTICIANS
279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ton.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar,(Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay

25th April 1929	4,11,226
Same period last year	4,92,728

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 25th April 1929 13,06,656
Same time last year 11,41,555

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 1 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

WILL BARDOLI BE REPEATED?

"Japti" Process Commences in Dholka Taluka

PEOPLE REDUCED TO POVERTY

—:o:—

Malegaon Peasants Condemn Govt.'s Land Revenue Policy

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Dahyabhai Patel, Secretary, Dholka Taluka Congress Committee states that 'Japtis' (attachments of property) have commenced in Dholka Taluka and people have been reduced to poverty owing to severe cold of last winter. Fresh "Annavaries" of villages have not yet been announced.—A. P.

MALEGAON PEASANT'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY

MALEGAON, April 30.

(From a Correspondent).

A most important Conference of 5,000 agriculturists assembled at Saundana in Malegaon Taluka on 28th April under the presidentship of Mr. Gopalrao, Police Patil of Baglan. Among those present were Mr. Vandekar M.L.C., Tatyasahib Khare, Pleader, Mr. Sumant, Shewale, Pleader, Trimbakshet Kalu Patil, Madhaorao Patil, Kathe and Maiojvirao Bhurao, Laxman Dhanji, Bhasrao Sampat, members of the Taluka Local Board.

Madhaorao Khanderao Pawar gave a warm reception to all present.

The President in his lengthy address condemned the Government policy and protested strongly against the proposed increment in assessment. Several other gentlemen including Dr. Bhutekar addressed the meeting protesting against the Government policy.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT AFGHAN SITUATION

—:o:—

NEWS TAINTED WITH PROPAGANDA

SIMLA, April 29.

Enquiry here shows that the latest intelligence about the Afghan situation is conflicting and difficult to assess, since news coming in is increasingly tainted with propaganda. Reports emanating from Kandahar continue to assert that Amanullah is in Ghazni and Habibullah's troops have been routed in a collission with his advance force under Abdul Ahad Khan north of Ghazni and it is possible that he has now at last succeeded in entering the town itself though he had not done so up to a few days ago.

AMANULLAH MAKES A DETOUR

Unconfirmed but persistent reports from other sources continue, however, to allege that Amanullah's line of communication has been cut off by hostile Ghilzais somewhere in the neighbourhood of Mukur and one story, is, that owing to difficulty of communications Amanullah has left Kabul-khandahar line and is making a detour upon Kabul via friendly Hazara (Shia) country Northwest of Ghazni.

BACHHA'S FORCES TROUBLED

It is confirmed that Hazara parties have been giving trouble to Habibullah's forces by raids in Koh-I-Daman Valley, north of Kabul, as far north as Charikar. On the other hand, Hazara and Khugiani representatives are reported to have come into Kabul to interview Habibullah. There is still no news of expected clash between pro-Amanullah force under Mohd Ghaus from Herat and pro-Habibullah forces under Abdul Rahim from Kandahar. Nadir Khan's adherents, threatening the head of Logal Valley, have not yet come into contact with Habibullah's forces in that region.—A. P

PESHAWAR ULEMA'S SUCCESS

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The party of Ulema from Peshawar who have gone to the Eastern Province of Afghanistan in order to have religious discussion with the Uiema there about the question of Amanullah's alleged Kaffirship have had a warm reception everywhere they went. On the 23rd inst. they delivered a sermon before a large Mohmand gathering defending Amanullah's actions. The next day they started for Pakarai which is the headquarters of Haji Sahib of Turanzgai. Haji Sahib assured them that he was still a follower of Alahazrat and would do everything to help Amanullah and his cause. The Ulema delivered another sermon after Jumma prayers on the 26th inst. and asked Mohmands to help Amanullah who had been terribly misrepresented before them.

The Mullah of Chaknaur is reported to be against Amanullah and is alleged to have given a blank refusal to the Ulema's invitation to him saying that he was more learned than the majority of them and knew Quoran better than any of them.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR ULEMA

—:o:—

WELCOMED IN INDEPENDENT TERRITORY

PESHAWAR, April 29.

Mr. Rahim Buksh Gaznawi, who had accompanied the Ulema Deputation in a letter to the "Sarhad" from Independent territory states that the deputationists have had a right royal welcome wherever they went. After passing through many villages they at last arrived at Nakikili where they were told that Badshahgul, son of Haji Sahib of Turangzi, was coming to welcome them on their way. They according met Badshahgul at Khadeekhan where they had a hearty reception. After spending the night there they marched further on. Later they were met by Haji Sahib himself on their way and they had a rousing reception at Haji Sahib's place.—Free Press.

ALL TRIBES DECIDE TO SUPPORT AMANULLAHA

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The Deputation of Khilafatist Mullahs to Mohmand territory is reported to have reached Lakrai village, the residence of Haji Turngazai, an influential Mullah. On the 26th instant after Friday prayers, a meeting was held at the Haji's mosque when the Mullahs of all the tribes attended and resolved to help Amanullah Khan. Haji and his son Badhsagul declared that Amanulla Khan was a true Mussalman and promised to help him. Anti-Amanullah Mullah of Shinwaris named Chakmawar was also invited but he declined to participate on the plea of his superior religious wisdom and deeper knowledge of Islam.

Amanullah Khan is believed to have reached Mashai, a place three miles from Nani and fifteen miles from Ghazni.

Abdul Hadi Khan, sometime Afghan Minister in London, who arrived here on the 28th instant as a refugee, is leaving for Chaman en route to Kandahar this evening by Karachi Mail.—A. P.

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PARLIAMENT DISSOLUTION.

—:o:—

King to deal with Matters

BUT COUNCIL OF STATE WILL FUNCTION

LONDON, April 29.

His Majesty the King will preside over the Privy Council at Craigweil House on 10th May for the first time since his illness. The King desires personally to deal with matters relating to the dissolution of Parliament and the General Election. This decision does not necessarily mean the end of the Council of State.—Reuter.

Ultimatum to Nanking Govt.

—:o:—

SHANGHAI, April 30.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent an ultimatum to the Nanking Government threatening a general strike should the latter government fail to punish the participants in Wednesday's outrage, mainly the work of anti-Japanese boycotters who stormed the premises of the Chamber.—Free Press Beam Service.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA

—:o:—

PERMITTED TO STAY IN OOTY

MADRAS, April 30.

It is understood the ex-Maharaja of Nabha now in Kodaikanal has been permitted to stay at Ooctacamund on a representation made by him on the grounds of health.—Free Press.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

—:o:—

KING APPROVES OF RT. HON. STANLEY'S APPOINTMENT

SIMLA, April 30.

A communique announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Stanley, to be the Governor of Madras in succession to Viscount Goshen, whose tenure of office will expire in autumn.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the appointment the Hon'ble Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Member of the Madras Council, to act in place of Lord Goshen for the period during which the latter has been appointed to act as Governor-General, and until such time as Colonel Stanley takes up his duties.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO

—:o:—

No reference to India

LONDON, April 30.

Free Press of India understands that the Labour Party's election manifesto which wil be issued tomorrow concentrates on the domestic problems, referring in passing to problems of international peace. The manifesto pledges the Labour Party to deal adequately with unemployment, housing and maintenance of education. It urther premises nationalisation of mines, abolition of taxes on food and other necessaries, provides for graduated income-tax and surtax. The Party pledges to ensure for the community increased land values and promises both administratively and by way of legislation to ensure equality of treatment for women. The manifesto further points out that the state of the country and the failure of other parties are alike a monumen of the pledges given unsparingly to make Britain happier and contented.

The manifesto, it is noteworthy does not contain even a single reference to India.—Free Press Beam Service.

HEARTLESS MURDER OF WOUNDED COMRADES

—:o:—

FEAR OF BETRAYAL

NOTORIOUS DACOITS SENTENCED TO DEATH

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Two notorious dacoits were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Muttra for murdering two of their wounded comrades lest they should fall into the hands of the police and reveal the various activities of the gang. An armed dacoity was committed in the House of Thakur. There was a fight between the villagers and the dacoits who fled with wounded comrades. A week later two corpses were found in a well and were identified as those of the wounded dacoits. The accused were arrested and sentenced as above.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Young dismissed their appeals.—A. P.

Seventh Maharastra Provincial Conference Bandra.

President:—SARDAR OF BARDOLI,

VALLABHBHAI.

To be held on Saturday & Sunday

May 4th and 5th instant.

Throng in numbers and make it a success.

"FANTASTIC AND ABSURD"!

—:o:—

Grant of Self-Govt. to India

—:o:—

OCL. NAPIER'S OUTBURST

LONDON, April 30.

Colonel Napier writing to the "Morning Post" complains of the extraordinary ignorance of Englishmen in regard to India. The Colonel says the idea of granting Self-Government to India is as fantastic and absurd as suggesting a Central Responsible Government for all Europe with the capital at Moscow.—Free Press Beam Service.

CABINET FORMED AT LAST!

—:o:—

Turkish Officer as Defence Minister

IRAQ CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK ENDS

LONDON, April 29.

Baghdad.—The new cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Tawfiq Beg Swaidi, formerly Minister of Education. Four of the former Ministers continue in charge of the portfolios held by them before. There is little change in the complexion of the Government, the most significant appointment being Amin Zaki Beg, an officer of the Turkish Army during the war, as Minister of Defence vice Nuri Pasha. Nuri was a strong supporter of conscription while Zaki thinks that although the existing Iraq Army on voluntary basis is useless and expensive on other hand compulsory service is impracticable and unsuited to Iraqi temperament. His solution of the problem of the defence of Iraq is military support from Britain for a long period.—Reuter.

Sensation in Meerut Jail

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 30.

News of Mr. Shaukat Osmani's candidature for the Parliament, against Sir John Simon in the Spen Valley Division, caused some sensation among the accused. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Spratt send their greetings to the British Communist Party for their decision. Mr. Osmani's photographs are being sent to England by the Air Mail. Workers of the Meerut Defence Committee send their good wishes to the Spen Valley electors. If Mr. Osmani is elected, it will cement England and India with a friendship at this critical juncture.

MESSAGE TO BRITISH VOTERS

—:o:—

Mr. Osmani has sent the following message:—"I thank the workers of Spen Valley for supporting my candidature. If returned I shall fight the cause of the Proletariat to the best of my ability. The British Communist Party has once more vindicated the solidarity of the workers by adopting an Indian candidate."—Free Press.

BREACHES ON KHYBER RAILWAY LINE REPAIRED

—:o:—

RAWALPINDI, April 29.

Breaches on the Khyber Railway line have been repaired and through communication has been restored.—A. P

COMPLAINT OF HIGHER INCOME TAX

—:o:—

PESHAWAR MERCHANT'S REPRESENTATION

PESHAWAR, April 29.

A deputation of Lungi and Mullah merchants of Peshawar waited on Mr. Saisman, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, and Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner Incometax. They complained of the higher rate of assessment of profit levied by the Incometax Department. The officers gave a sympathetic hearing and promised early enquiry.—Free Press.

LORD GOSCHEN TO VISIT SIMLA

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 29.

His Excellency Lord Goschen will leave Ootacamund on June 24th for Simla and will probably halt at Poona and Bombay enroute.—Free Press.

VESTED INTERESTS SEEK PROTECTION

British Commerce and "Discriminatory" Legislation

—:o:—

TEXT OF DRAFT SENT TO SIMON

BOMBAY, April 30.

When the delegates from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon gave oral evidence before the Indian Statutory Commission towards the end of January last, the President of the Commission suggested they might draft a clause for the new Government of India Act which would provide reasonable safeguards against discriminatory legislation. Two draft clauses have now been prepared with the assistance of counsel and of the legal advisers of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce and they have been forwarded to the Statutory Commission for their consideration. The text of the clauses is as follows.—

BOMBAY DRAFT.

FIRST CLAUSE.

The Indian Legislature has not power to make any law intended or calculated to discriminate against any commercial industrial or agricultural interests established or to be established in British India by any person or association of persons, whether British subjects or not.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the power of the Indian Legislature to make any law of a discriminative nature against the subjects of any country if any law has been passed by the Legislature of such country discriminating against British Indian subjects residing or carrying on business in tha tcountry or the power to impose any duty or duties for the protection of any trade, commerce or industry agricultural or otherwise in British India.

SECOND CLAUSE.

(1) When any question arises in any court in British India subordinate to a chartered High Court as to whether any law made by the Indian Legislature or a Provincial Legislature was within the power of the Legislature, such question shall be referred by such court to the chartered High Court of the Province in which such Court is situated.

(2) The Court making the reference shall stay the proceedings in the case until the question is decided by the High Court.

(3) The High Court, after hearing the parties if they appear and desire to be heard, shall decide the point so referred and shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the signature of the Registrar to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall on the receipt thereof proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

(4) An appeal shall lie to the King in Council from the decision of the High Court.

(5) The High Court shall have the powers to make rules regulating the procedure on such reference and other matters relating therto.

BENGAL DRAFT.

No law, ordinance or other measure shall be made or sanctioned by the Indian Legislature or by any Provincial Legislature or by any Municipality or other Local Authority.

(a) which discriminates or shall tend to or is calculated to discriminate as between the races or classes comprising His Imperial Majesty's subjects and which expressly or impliedly, excluding from amenability thereto others of such subjects, shall operate directly or indirectly to abrogate, restrict, detract from or adversely affect the status or rights of the members of any race creed community or class or classes of persons either with regard to their personal liberties, property or contractual rights or otherwise howsoever as held and enjoyed by them at the date of the commencement of this Act in common with others of such subjects or to interfere with the exercise by the members of any class or classes of any profession, calling or vocation or with the conduct by them of any trade, industry or business upon equal terms in all respects with others of such subjects.—

(b) to levy any taxation, cesses duties or other imposts of whatsoever nature or kind exclusively upon any persons as being the members of any race creed or class.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Indian Legislature to take any steps in the interests of public safety or to subsidise or assist any industry or undertaking in pursuance of any existing laws providing for special assistance at the expense of the tax-payer or consumer generally nor prevent the imposition of such protective duties as may be imposed from time to time by the Government of India.

In any event the aforesaid restrictions shall not apply to the case of subjects of such countries as have adopted or may hereafter adopt discriminating measures against the subjects of India whether ordinarily resident in those countries or not, or against the import of Indian goods.—A. P.

AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS NOT IN SIGHT

"Resumption of Paris Negotiations Improbable"

LONDON, April 30.

Berlin—Dr. Schacht, the Reichsbank President, made it plain at a two hours conference with the Chancellor, Foreign Minister and Ministers for Finance and Economic Affairs that in the present circumstances, resumption of Paris negotiations for the purpose of reaching a definite agreement on reparations was somewhat improbable and it would be premature to speak of opening diplomatic negotiations on the Reparations.

It is understood that the closing report of the conference will contain unanimous views of German experts on Germany's capacity to pay and her possible reparations payments.—Reuter.